The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

VOL. CXLIV. No. 2871. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1922. TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

Enclosed with this issue:
"Weekly Share Supplement."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

MR. DENBY'S SPEECH

Aug. 12.

THE letter from the British Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Mr. Denby's speech in Yokohama will be read with pleasure by the British community and not, we make bold to think, without approval in the American. That the American Chamber of Commerce should have felt that it could not take any action in the matter is, we think, a little to be regretted; a few words when Mr. Denby was actually in Shanghai would have cleared up the misunderstanding and the whole affair would by now have been forgotten. However, the American Chamber must certainly be allowed to be the best judge of what it can do in such a case; and in view of Mr. Denby's ministerial position and of the fact that he was in some sort the guest of his fellow-countrymen in Shanghai, it would not be unnatural if they felt diffident of taking him to task, as it were, over what he said in another city. But we should not be surprised if the matter were brought privately to the notice of Washington: and may we add that we hope it will be?

Our American readers will not need to be assured that we refer to this matter again with much reluctance and that we only do so in order if possible to remove misunderstanding. For several years the "North-China Daily News" has done what it could to to promote good feeling between the British and American peoples of the Far East and to mollify the causeless friction of bygone years, and it has received many pleasant proofs that its efforts have been appreciated. For that very reason we cannot leave this incident to rankle unappeased. How acutely the British community felt the slight which appeared to be cast on their commercial honour, our American friends have long since realized by imagining what would have been their own feeling if, let us say, the British First Lord of the Admiralty had made a similar speech reflecting on American shippers. There are practically only three nations concerned in the American carrying trade. Mr. Denby pointedly exonerated the Japanese; he could not have meant the Americans: what then could anyone imagine but that he was aiming at the British? The feeling aroused is intensified by the importance of British shipping, the pride we take in it and the high repute in which it has always stood, as freely acknowledged by Americans not less than others who have knowledge of it.

We are only too ready to believe that the Yokohama speech is in reality all a case of wretched misunderstanding, and that Mr. Denby no more meant to accuse British shippers of deliberately rough-handling cargo than he accused Japanese: and if he will but say so, his word shall receive the fullest possible publicity and, we need hardly say, will instantly be accepted by all Britons. But if he had any proven cases in mind when he spoke—and it is a commonplace that there are black sheep in every flock—then we are justified in asking, as the British Chamber of Commerce does, that he will give the facts to the proper authorities in order that they may be thoroughly sifted and an effective check be put against repetition. One thing or the other we trust that Mr. Denby will do for the sake of that friendship which we know is as much a cause of satisfaction to the American nation as it is to the British.

THE latest exercise of the ladies of Sandakan, says the "British North Bornao Herald," is punching the ball. Several husbands of the district are now habitually arriving home in time for dinner. We do not know whether the above two items of news have any connexion, but the coincidence is, to say the least, peculiar.

THE TRAMWAY TRACKS

Aug. 12.

UNLESS it be the officials of the company, who have doubtless considerable worries to occupy themselves with, nobody is likely to fall out with the Municipal Council's ultimatum to the Tramways to get on immediately with the work of putting their portion of our roads into decent condition or pay the defaulter's penalty. Rightly or wrongly the average man passing through the Settlement gets the impression that there is never an end to patching and mending along the tram rails, and certainly at particular spots, the junction of Nanking Road and Chekiang Road for instance, workmen seem to be employed nightly. Admittedly road construction in a place such as Shanghai presents innumerable difficulties, and much experimentation has had to be done in the past, and up to a point we shall be prepared to sympathize with the Tramway Company in its struggle against natural obstacles to success. But it has accomplished a considerable amount of running over the present track and substructure since 1908 and has distributed much money in dividends, and there seems no reason why the general public should not now share some of its prosperity in the form of more comfort on our streets. Labour can be obtained, although probably the moment the company increases its demand for it the price will go up, but in this respect the company is no worse off than other employers, and must come into line with them.

The Municipal Gazette informs us that the original substructure has given way with disastrous results, hence the present trouble, and that experiments are being being made with a new form of substructure. In the first instance the rails were laid on a bed of concrete, and it appears that the pounding of the metal on the concrete when trams have been passing over, has created a space immediately beneath the rail itself. With the first heavy show-

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er of rain this would, naturally, fill with water, and the result with the weight of a car superimposed; is readily seen. Under considerable pressure the water would be forced up at the side of the rail, and in finding an escape would sooner or later disintegrate the surface in the immediate vicinity. With this going on over large stretches of the tram route it is obvious that so long as the present substructure exists there will be constant need of patching as we see it to-day. We understand that among the experiments now being undertaken is one for the laying of the track on sleepers and so far, it is stated, the results have been satisfactory, although it is too soon yet for any definite announcement on the subject.

The hope may be expressed that as soon as a more satisfactory system of substructure than the present is evolved steps will be taken to introduce it on a really extensive scale, so as to put an end to the constant interruptions to the free flow of traffic which are now too much the order. At the same time, however, the community cannot be expected to contain itself in patience until such time in the vague hereafter as this desirable state of affairs may ensue, and the Council's announcement of the enforcement of the penalty in the company's agreement will give a large amount of satisfaction. The clause under which the penalty is enforced sets forth that while the Council shall maintain and keep in substantial repair all bridges crossed by the tramways, the company shall keep in good condition and repair to the satisfaction of the Council, so as not to be a danger or annoyance to ordinary traffic, the rails and substructure as well as the roadway to the extent of eighteen inches on either side of the rails. Should the company make default in complying with the provisions of the clause it is liable in damages of $100 for such default, and in the event of its continuance $25 for each day it continues. In the event of the enforcement of the clause, we believe the interpretation to be that each point on the highway at which the Municipal authorities find that the track has not been kept in repair will be considered a separate instance and liable for a separate penalty in the event of the work not being taken in hand in reasonably quick time. The penalty is so substantial that no company can afford to incur it to any extent, and there is reason to hope that the Council's reminder of its existence may result in a much desired improvement.

THE WOMEN'S STRIKE IN CHAPEI

Aug. 14.

THE strike of women engaged in work in silk filatures in Shanghai and its neighbourhood, which we have chronicled in our columns from day to day, has probably attracted little attention from our readers. Strikes are too frequent in those days and as this one inflicted no inconvenience on the general public the community, naturally, regarded it with indifference. And yet, we venture to think, the strike of women workers is something more than a straw showing which way the wind of public opinion is blowing. It may be looked on as the shadow of a coming event which has been thrown across our path, and all interested in the question of women's rights in China will do well to ponder its significance. That a number of women, and those women of the poorer and most ignorant class, should challenge the power of such an extremely wealthy organization as the silk guild, indicates a consciousness of their own importance and a determination to assert their rights which is new in the history of China. The normal position of women in this country has been well illustrated by the letter from our correspondent in Anhui in which he narrated the case of a widow who was forcibly carried off by her brother-in-law and deposited in the house of a would-be husband. Incidents of this kind are quite common in the interior. The property of a Chinese family is regarded as part of the inheritance of the whole clan bearing the family name. If a member of the clan dies and leaves a widow with a male child the widow remains in the family and, as guardian for her son, is a person of some importance. If there is no son, even though there be daughters born to the deceased, the widow, or female issue, cannot inherit because, in that case, the property would pass out of the clan and become the possession of those bearing an alien name. Woman in China—that is, the actual China that exists, not the theoretical China of the Republic—is not only the chattel of her husband; she is regarded as a thing that must have an owner. So there is the law of the "three obediences." In youth she obeys her father, married she obeys her husband, and a widow she obeys her son. She is never a free agent and is all her life painfully conscious of her legal limitations. That all this is being changed we are well aware and one of the most notable indications of the change is the strike to which we call attention.

It is true the strike failed. Whether it deserved to fail or not we do not know and, for the moment, are not concerned with the rights or wrongs of the dispute. But the methods by which the strike was suppressed are worthy of some consideration. Where the filature was situated outside the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court the strikers were informed by the Chinese courts that they had infringed martial law, which happens to be in force in the locality, and were liable to be dealt with under the military code. There is no appeal from that argument. In the Settlement the strikers were brought before the Mixed Court and charged with "inciting workers to strike." But is that a crime? And if so what is the position of the Seamen's Union which is at present "inciting workers to strike" on a fairly large scale? What is sauce for the goose is surely sauce for the gander and if it is right for Jack to down tools it cannot be wrong for Jill to do likewise. So far as we know, none of the women were punished but "discharged with a caution."

The silk guild has won in the struggle but we doubt whether it be not a Pyrrhic victory. At any rate, nothing is ever right settled until it be settled right and in this case where there is, on one side, a number of uneducated and poverty-stricken women, and on the other, a rich and powerful employers' federation backed by the authority of the government, the issue could not be doubtful. But the secret of victory is often learned from defeat and it is more than likely that the struggle will be resumed at a future date. We are not to be assumed as advocating the strike. As a means of settling a dispute a strike or a lockout is like war; it is the last and worst method ever devised by man. Much more can usually be attained by negotiation than by the best organized strike. Even

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when the negotiations fail the workers are always infinitely better off than in the event of an unsuccessful strike. And even when successful the gains won by industrial war never compensate for the loss endured by the participants in the conflict. We call attention to this strike merely to indicate that a new phase in the women's rights movement is opening in China. Up to the present women in this country have had no rights that the stronger sex were bound to respect. But that state of affairs is rapidly passing and its going need excite no regrets. The measure of a country's civilization can be accurately judged by the position accorded to its women and the freeing of China's womanhood will be the freeing of the nation.

DR SUN'S ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI

Aug. 15.

The extraordinary hold which Dr. Sun Yat-sen has upon the imagination of his fellow-countrymen of the South was shown by the excitement aroused by his arrival in Shanghai. We even hear that in some places where Cantonese are employed in large numbers, work was seriously interfered with on Saturday, the day that the "Empress" was due, merely by the spell of his name. At the Customs jetty yesterday fifty-four different organizations are said to have been represented among the crowd of Chinese welcomers. Some of them carried flags of a distinctly political hue, which they tried to fasten to railings and posts. Seeing that such "common objects of the sea shore" are municipal property, and that there are probably as many organizations in Shanghai which are violently opposed to Dr. Sun as those on his side, the demonstrators were very rightly told by the police to remove their flags. A welcome to Dr. Sun was one thing; a political demonstration ending possibly in a riot was quite another. For like reasons it was very wisely arranged that Dr. Sun should not land by the ordinary tender but, as was actually done, should be disembarked quietly at Woosung. So the demonstrators at the public jetty had to go home disappointed.

It is hardly possible that Dr. Sun's presence in Shanghai should not have a disturbing effect, quite independently, we hasten to add, of any intention of his own. Political organizations in the Settlement have latterly been passing through lean times, they have incurred that worst of all fates that an ardent patriot can face, goodhumoured indifference; and they will certainly not fail to try to make capital out of Dr. Sun's presence and the tale of his expulsion from Canton, in order to bring themselves into prominence and incidentally replenish their funds. The hangers-on of political leaders are invariably far more mischievous than the leader himself. It is a case of heads they win and tails he loses. In his success the loaves and fishes are for them; in his failure, they reckon on their own insignificance to secure their own escape. To this indeed is partly due Dr. Sun's downfall in the South and his presence in Shanghai today. But while we might believe that Dr. Sun was more sinned against than sinning, in the selfish and wicked ambitions of the men who used his name for their own ends, it is necessary to say plainly that Shanghai is not Canton and that political intrigue woven about his presence will not be tolerated here. It was in 1913, when the late Huang Hsing and Chen Chi-mei were contriving the plot which led to that summer's fighting about the Arsenal, that Shanghai first awoke to the manner in which its hospitality might be abused and there has ever since been a very strong and unanimous opinion that the asylum, which as a foreign settlement it provides, shall not be made use of by political malcontents for the purpose of keeping China in a state of unrest. Dr. Sun is probably very well aware that a good many people would have been glad to see him refused permission to land in Shanghai. That, of course, was not possible. Shanghai does not expel any Chinese except convicted criminals, into which category politicians do not enter, except in the eyes of their opponents. But as the doors of Shanghai are open to all classes, she has at least a right to exact that her character as a foreign business settlement is respected and her neutrality towards Chinese political differences not impaired; and that right she will strictly enforce.

Is it too much to hope that removal from the feverish atmosphere of the South and the calmer surroundings of Shanghai will induce Dr. Sun Yat-sen to revise his outlook on the political landscape? We cannot believe that he can take any pleasure in the bloodshed and suffering of innocent folk in which so many of his plans have foundered. We certainly do not believe that wealth attracts him: with all the opportunities for enriching himself that he has had, he remains a man of comparatively modest means. And we are willing to believe that power and office have been sought by him not for their own sake so much as because he honestly believed that he alone could wield them for his country's behoof. No one, moreover, would deny that there has been justification for his antagonism to the North. Peking has not in these latter years been worthy of anyone's admiration. But a change has come over the scene to this extent at least that there is no one who, in any degree for which he can openly be charged with reaction and illegality, needs to be denounced and opposed. The Government that sits in Peking, President, Cabinet and Parliament, is all admittedly a stop-gap, a temporary instrument rendered necessary by the collapse of the previous authority, only utilizable until a permanent legal system can be evolved. If ever China were in a transition state (that familiar excuse for so many deficiencies) it is now, when out of the wreckage of the past she is trying to build on more stable and liberal foundations. At such a time there is surely no space for wrangling and fighting but for a common effort by all men of influence—and Dr. Sun's is surely not the least—to devote themselves in peaceful cooperation to the common cause.

THE DAY OF THE YOUNG MAN

Aug. 16.

We constantly read in Home newspapers and hear from public speakers that this is "the day of the young man." Youth, it would appear, will be served even more imperiously than of yore. It is the outcome of the Great War, which brought him face to face with the grim realities of life and death and thrust him into positions of authority at an age when formerly he was

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still some years removed from even finishing his schooling. And on his return to civilian life he entirely declines to submit to tutelage. He is impatient of restraint, intolerant of parents and guardians, contemptuous of the old ways, insistent on his right to take his fate into his own hands and quite confident of his ability to make a success of it. There may be another side to all this. One does sometimes hear it whispered that the modern young man's self-confidence easily degenerates into arrogance, his independence into rudeness and his impatience of restraint into idleness and extravagance. But no doubt those are blasphemies. In the main, his elders, unceremoniously thrust into the background, can do nothing but feebly applaud and bid us admire the modern young man as now indeed the heir of all eternity.

With this picture of the "Home-side" young man so constantly impressed on our notice, it is something of a shock to be asked by one of our readers why "the most and the best of Shanghai sport is played by the older men" and "why "the names of young men, between eighteen and twenty-three, are conspicuously absent from practically all of our sporting reports?" But a moment's reflexion shows that there is a great deal of sharp truth in the question. There are, no doubt, exceptions: even while we write, two quite young men are contending with two not much older for the lawn tennis championship. But even in lawn tennis it is the men of thirty and upwards who are the best known: and in other sports it is more the men of "upwards" than of thirty who fill the eye. For example in cricket the leading names are still Barrett, O'Hara, Moule, Billings, Ollerdessen, Quayle, Allison and Morrel. In tennis we have Parbury, Toussaint and Elmore. In rifle shooting there is a host of names, Collaco, Lambert, Ilbert, Hodges, Lancaster, Luthy, Sauer, Ransom, besides others, all comparatively elderly; and certainly in clay pigeon shooting another veteran, H. H. Read, easily stands first. Golf is not now the old man's game that it was once deemed; but in Shanghai it is still the veterans who lead, Ferrier, Dewar, Marr Johnson, Peebles, Marshall, Beath, Crewe-Read and other coevals. In yachting the same owners that were prominent fifteen years ago, Byrne, Mellows, Lintilhac, Davis and Stewart still lead the way. In racing the triumph of the older jockeys, Burkill, Morriss, Hill, Springfield, Moller, etc. is even more conspicuous, and there is as yet hardly a sign of any junior to compete with them. Again in polo, the prominent players are all well on the wrong side of thirty, Dallas, McMichael, Hickling, Patterson, Billinghurst and so forth. And it might be mentioned that in a recent tournament of push ball—that excessively arduous game—it was a team of veterans who won, and they one man short. Even billiards, a game which might appeal to the decrepit young, is known by its Porter, Johnson and Barrett.

Men keep young in the Far East in their general abilities much longer than they do in Europe, and we trust that the gentlemen mentioned will not be offended at being dragged into the limelight in the character of veterans—which indeed they would be deemed elsewhere and which they certainly are in comparison with the eighteen to twenty-three mentioned by our correspondent. And the latter concludes his letter with this bitter comment:—

> Moreover, if one makes a round of the sporting clubs one finds large numbers of the young men sitting about and "canning up" while the older men are usually at some sport or other. The young men are usually dressed up in the latest ties and socks and are a darned sight too fond of tea-dances for my liking.
>
> I may be quite wrong but I can't find a single young man outstanding at any sport—or even trying to and I think they want shaking up.

We have recently had an attack on Shanghai girls, which, within the lines that it took, was certainly unfair? Is it rather the young men who should have been arraigned? Perhaps our correspondent is unjust, but the evidence of the names mentioned, men who have been in the forefront of sport for years past, is hard to avoid, in the absence of others. Few men attain eminence in an instant, but the question is whether the young men of the present day are "training on" to take their seniors' places as the latter trained themselves to succeed their predecessors. If they are not, what are we to deduce? That an inferior brand is exported nowadays to the Far East? That Britain at least keeps all her plums for herself? Or that this cry of "the day of the young man" is as much a myth at Home as it would almost seem to be in Asia?

THE FINANCIAL SCAPEGOAT

Aug. 17.

THE suggestion on the part of the independent Liberal organs that a solution to the deadlock on the moratorium might be found by Great Britain's remitting France's war debt, brings to light the existence of a peculiar agreement between the Radical politician and the international financier. They both desire to see Germany let down lightly, but whereas the Radical politician argues his case principally by means of slanders on Great Britain and France, the international financier makes an effort, honest or otherwise, to show that the German ability to pay is of an extraordinarily limited capacity. They are in singular agreement in resolving that Great Britain should be left to "hold the baby" by remitting everybody else's debts, getting not a cent more out of Germany than what has already been forthcoming, and meeting the obligations incurred by us (on behalf of our Allies, be it remembered) to the last farthing. No doubt it is gratifying to see that general agreement concerning our financial ability, but that is small consolation for the taxpayer who for the rest of his lifetime is going to fork out most of the surplus he has above bare living expenses in paying twice over for the war. This attitude on the part of the Radical politician and international financier is by no means new. During the war the former—a good many of his kidney at any rate—wept tears over what our soldiers were doing to the Germans on the battlefields of France, and whined over the fate which Germany had brought upon herself. The attitude of the international financier was more intelligible. The war interfered with his business, and accordingly he disliked it. When we remember that as often as not the "hidden hand" was supposed to be the

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financier's hand, we need not go out of our way to applaud his views upon the present situation. .

There are certain conclusions on this question of German and other debts which are not in dispute. In the first place German money must be used to repair the ravages done in France, in so many cases needless and insensate. As regards Great Britain's debt to America there has never been any question about its repayment, but the man in the street must find difficulty in getting away from the facts of the Balfour Note and coaxing himself into a frame of mind in which Great Britain should be treated differently from everybody else. Nor do the arguments adduced on behalf of Germany tend to make him more congenially inclined. Take, for instance, the "New Statesman":

> We need not recite the story of the hopes held out to the new Germany at the time of the Armistice and of the shameless way in which Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau cheated her thereafter. It is enough to say that the policy pursued by the Allies during the last three years, while it has not achieved its ostensible object of making Germany pay, has quite plainly strengthened the forces of reaction and *revanche*. Instead of showing a generous and conciliatory attitude, we have chosen to treat Germany as a pariah . . . She has been refused a loan to extricate herself from her financial morass.

Admittedly France has made a great effort to be firm with Germany, a firmness undoubtedly called for by all the evasions practised, but in the case of Mr. Lloyd George the general complaint against him is of undue leniency. Such representations, however, as that of the "New Statesman" are not likely to move the public in the direction of shouldering extra burdens. People will have to be convinced that German wealth is not hidden away, that Germany is in the dire straits it would have us believe before they will accept the pro-German view. Although the mark may be at ten or fifteen to the penny, the public has heard too much about financial juggling to accept that as a true indication of the nation's condition, and it has seen too much recently of German goods to be convinced of impending bankruptcy.

Some interesting figures are provided by the "Economist" on the subject of Germany's pre-war wealth and profits. Prior to the war Germany's foreign investments amounted to about £1,000 millions, and she added to this about £50 millions annually, less than one-third of Britain's annual increment in that direction. All the time, however, she was piling up her national wealth in other directions, principally in internal enterprises, and this to the extent of £400 millions every year. The "Economist" sees no reason why after a few years Germany should not again build up a surplus just as large, if not larger in view of the higher ratio of gold prices and in spite of her loss of territory. And it adds that there is no reason why a substantial proportion of it should not be diverted to the reconstruction of France on the one side and Russia on the other, to which figure, the argument apparently is, the claims against Germany should be reduced. This would mean, so far as we can see, that at no remote date Germany would be paying off her own internal debt if not once more accumulating fresh wealth. She would be every bit as well off as any of the Allies, if the price of victory did not in fact prove greater than the price of defeat. While the British nation would protest strongly against any policy leading to the ruin of Germany, it will certainly not be prepared to find Germany in the same favourable position as before the war while no relief comes to its own taxpayers. It may have no objection to the moratorium supported by Mr. Lloyd George, but there must be a feeling at the back of its mind, notwithstanding what the German sympathizers say, that before a final accounting is made, some of this potential wealth at the least shall have been devoted to relieving British financial burdens. This is a point bound up with the remission of the other debts, and after the reception accorded the Balfour Note, it would be unfair to the nation to encourage talk of such remission until this assurance is forthcoming.

H. M. S. Magnolia collided with a large junk in Hongkong Harbour last week, the sailing craft being badly holed and sinking in a few minutes: The junk was loaded with 85,000 bricks and sank right in the tracks of the Star Ferries.

VLADIVOSTOK AND THE TSARS

Aug. 18.

THE telegram from Vladivostok this week containing the news of a vote in favour of the Imperial Russian family leaves most people in the dark here. Vladivostok appears to have declared that the power of appointing the chief executive officer there still rests with the Romanoffs, and in the absence of the present head of the family a temporary appointment only has been made. Then, to emphasize this monarchical attitude, the decision is taken to expel all Republicans and Socialists from the Maritime Province. If the telegram has given a correct account of the position, it is one of the most remarkable events happening in Russia since 1917, but can we accept the news as being authentic? The name of General Dieterichs is coupled with the movement, and as he was one of Admiral Koltchak's lieutenants, the fact gives plausibility to the story. At the same time a suspicion exists that the whole thing may be nothing more than a Bolshevik fake, staged to give the Soviet a good case for active intervention with its army in the Maritime Province. A definite monarchical movement in the country would no doubt warm the waning enthusiasm of the Soviet's erstwhile supporters, and Vladivostok, in easy touch with the outer world where the Romanoffs are to be found, would be a natural place for the plot. There is nothing tangible to indicate that it is the fake we have sketched, but we are bound to mention the existence of that suspicion in the minds of certain of the Russian community.

Assuming that the movement is genuine, as it may quite well be, we may dismiss any fancies which cross our minds of Russians in Shanghai having anything to do with it. Recently the Chinese Press has purveyed many rumours of monarchical movements here, ever mentioning the supposed presence of some leading Russian noble, if not a scion of the Romanoff house, in our midst. As regards the latter it has to be admitted that rumour has not confined itself to the Chinese Press but has even been in circulation among Russians. It was certainly worth

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inquiring into, but no corroboration is obtainable, while denial is plentiful. What does exist in Shanghai is a Russian officers' monarchical society, whose title no doubt amply discloses its objects, but it is believed to be small in the matter of numbers and possessing no outstanding degree of influence. Apparently nothing that has taken place in Shanghai can help us to a better understanding of the Vladivostok situation, but private letters from the interior of Russia may do so. These letters, naturally, express a great weariness of the Bolshevik *régime*, and perhaps as an inevitable reaction thoughts have once more turned towards the Tsars. There was at least some measure of security in the country while the Romanoffs held sway, and people had leave to work for their living somewhat after their own desires and there was enough to eat. A longing for a return of these days is apparent, and the association of the Tsar's name with past prosperity seems to have suggested a belief that not until the throne is again occupied will peace and plenty be seen in the land. How far, however, this feeling has operated to influence the trend of events in Vladivostok there is no saying, nor can it be estimated what support is likely to be forthcoming from the rest of the country should an attempt be made at Vladivostok to push the present decision to a tangible conclusion.

Still relying upon the *bonâ fides* of the decision taken at Vladivostok, it will be only natural for us to assume that the protagonists of the monarchy there are in communication with members of the Romanoff family, scattered as they are throughout Europe. It is of interest to recall who they are. Michael, the brother of the late Tsar, who contracted a morganatic marriage, has disappeared: perhaps it would be more correct to say that he has never emerged from the Russian maelstrom, for information seems entirely lacking as to whether he is alive or dead. He was in Russia at the time of the revolution, and is thought to be little likely to have left it alive. Thoughts would seem to turn to Nicolai Nicolaievitch, the soldier who captured the imagination of Europe as the Grand Duke Nicholas, the victor of Lemberg and Erzerum. His father, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the war of 1877 against Turkey, was a brother of Alexander II. He is now understood to be in Italy, and although there are other members of the family in closer proximity to the throne, his personality and achievements have marked him as being perhaps the best man to cope with the situation in Russia. His age is the principal objection to him, for he is now sixty-six. The prince considered in most direct descent is the Grand Duke Cyril, now in exile in Baden or Bohemia. He is one of three sons of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of Alexander III, the others of the family being the Grand Dukes Boris and Andrea. In addition, also in close descent, is Dimitry Pavlovitch, the surname indicating son of Paul—the Paul who was also a brother of Alexander III. We mention these names to recall to the public mind the existence of the Romanoff stock, for while we may be sceptical of any great achievements from the Vladivostok movement, any of these members of the Russian house may yet find himself called upon by the people.

"Shanghai Life," the Bolshevist newspaper, published on Saturday an article on the question of the necessity of a defensive alliance between Russia and China. Commenting upon the commanding influence of Russia in China, the writer observes that this influence is increasing among the millions of workers, and there is an equal amount of apprehension amongst capitalists, manufacturers, missionaries, exchange brokers and American professors.

While reports of almost supernatural happenings in China are not uncommon, Japan seems to take the lead as far as numbers go. Recently a family there noticed that blue flames were issuing from the soup they were on the point of consuming, and on calling in a doctor and the police found that they were caused through rat poison having been added to the dish by a servant girl with a grievance against master and mistress. Another curious report from Hamamatsu states that a boy, aged three, vanished out of sight in the early hours of the morning while he was sleeping with his mother. The terror-stricken family searched in and out of the house for the missing boy, but in vain. Some time later, however, the cries of the boy came from the bath-room, where he was found taking a bath with a big monkey, which of course beat a hasty retreat at the sudden appearance of the parents. The mischievous monster is still at large.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Lord Northcliffe and Shanghai

During his brief stay here the late Lord Northcliffe was greatly struck with the size and importance of Shanghai, and on more than one occasion alluded to it. He remarked that people at Home knew all about Peking, but very few of them had ever heard anything about Shanghai. His comment to a Scotsman whom he met locally was something after this fashion:—"I suppose when they pushed you out of Scotland to come to Shanghai they gave you a doch and doris and told you that you were coming to the white man's grave. And I suppose when you came here you got a few more doch and dorises and have been getting along all right ever since." One part of his visit to Shanghai will long be remembered. Chinese newspaper men, like true hero-worshippers, flocked to catch a glimpse of him, from editor to printer's devil, and while here they scarcely ever left him. There was real admiration for such a leader, and in the "North-China Daily News" office we can recall how, when it was announced that he would visit the premises, the compositors set to work of their own free will and made the composing room a sight to behold in the matter of smartness and cleanliness. And when Lord Northcliffe, shaking hands with the Chinese foreman, congratulated him on the appearance of things, there was unheard of joy in the camp.

Germans in Canton

A correspondent of the "Hongkong Telegraph" in a recent issue of that journal devotes a certain amount of space to a description of the large business now being done by Germans in Canton. Pointing out that Kuangtung was pro-German during the war, he states that the results of German propaganda are very apparent there to-day, and the sign "Made in Germany" is receiving much display in the shops where these goods are for sale. The fact of the matter is that, thanks to the depreciation of the mark, German goods of certain classes can for the time being be sold more cheaply than similar Japanese manufactures, hence their present predominance. This, however, is only part of the story, for the "Telegraph" correspondent goes on to mention that while much is being made of the possibility of cheap goods, due to the low value of the mark, very little is said about the fact that German merchants are no longer prepared to receive payment in marks, and that such payments will in future have to be in sterling. When this is generally realized it will be interesting to see how German goods fare in competition with those of other countries. It is, of course, possible for a country to get along

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without a real currency of its own. The United States for long did a big business with one of the South American republics whose monetary system had been reduced to a farce, but in that case everything was on a gold dollar basis. In spite of the fact that the mark is 550 to the tael the German merchant worries very little, for he can import his raw material on a sterling basis, export it on the same, and marks only enter into the case when it comes to paying for the labour required. But the more he has to rely on sterling or some other outside currency, the further does the benevolent appearance of the depreciated mark recede into the distance, and foreign goods enter into competition with his on a much more equal footing. Finally, when, as is reported from Hongkong, German merchants decline to receive mark notes in payment for their own goods—a disastrous state of affairs for the speculators—there is apt to be a decrease in the popularity of the once cheap and popular articles of commerce.

Cotton and Labour

For several years now there has been very little news from the cotton world which has been bright in every aspect and, if it is possible for outsiders to judge, the main problem would appear to be almost as much the maintenance of supplies to meet the existing demand as the covering of the increased requirements of a world that requires more pocket handkerchiefs and other articles of adornment for newly enlightened people every year. Every new country to be developed is first and foremost a cotton country, and after all these years, comes Australia. The cry of "Cotton for Australia" has been rapidly increasing in volume and now it has been taken up by the finest press agent the country has ever had—that hardworking, popular, and, we believe, very genuine man, Mr. Hughes, the Premier. Reuter reports Mr. Hughes as having predicted in a speech at Melbourne "that cotton-growing would become one of the greatest industries of Australia, affording scope for tens of thousands of immigrants." We would not doubt for a minute that cotton can be grown as well as anywhere in a country like Australia, with its almost limitless possibilities, but one would like to hear how Australia is going to surmount the picking difficulty. Unless we are very ignorant, cotton picking is a negro's job in the United States and a native's in any other country. The strawberry and potato pickers of the Eastern Counties are the dregs of the slums and certainly are not the type of immigrant Australia would encourage. Field picking of any sort is a cruel job and is very near to the last thing any white man would choose. If, as is said, Australia's native population is dying out and is already, comparatively, a mere handful, where are the pickers to come from, and who are the immigrants Mr. Hughes has in mind?

Business in Canton

In so very many respects are the Chinese optimists—they would have to be to live in China to-day—that it is surprising to hear the view expressed by a well-known Cantonese merchant of Shanghai that ten years will have to elapse before the trade of Canton can hope to become normal again. The ravages perpetrated in the country which Canton serves as a port are, of course, enormous. Kuangtung itself is disrupted, Kuangsi driven into a state of anarchy, and the other bordering provinces thrown more or less into chaos first by their own contending armies and then by the ill-fated northern expeditionary force. It will take some time before anything like order can be restored, notwithstanding Chen Chiung-ming's ability to keep down the menace of hostile forces, but thereafter many a day will probably have to elapse before the people pick up enough courage to till the fields and get about their normal commercial vocations. In the circumstances perhaps the period of ten years is not so very excessive. Yet we must not lose sight of the marvellous recuperative powers of the people. A telegram to the *"Sinwanpao"* states that already as a result of the elimination of Dr. Sun, Kuangtung provincial bank notes have jumped from 56 to 63, a very welcome recovery indeed, and if this can take place in the course of probably not more than 24 hours there must be hope for very considerable improvement the moment that Dr. Sun's generals acknowledge final defeat and betake their unfortunate selves to other climes.

Requiescat in Pace

Under the above heading the "Peking Leader" of August 6, "regrets exceedingly that it must announce that hereafter its readers will be deprived of that feature of Reuter's Service commonly known as local service.'" This service, it goes on to assert, has been mere propaganda, not news, and it states that "a glance over the files will show that Reuter's Peking Agency has no mind of its own; it follows the winner and if it has been following a loser it is very quick to repudiate the loser when there is no question of the outcome." The responsibility for these and other assertions of an even more direct nature we leave entirely to the "Peking Leader." At the same time, as our readers will recall, we have more than once complained of Reuter's telegrams from Peking conveying views, as distinct from news, without giving their origin, which is a thing that no news agency has any business to do. There is, we believe, in Peking or there was at one time an official Press Bureau where such correspondents as took the trouble to go there could be served with the doings of this Minister, the expectations of that and the special pleadings of the other. Whether Reuter's correspondent frequents this office or not we have no idea. But if he does and passes on what it says, then we have the right to ask that he will earmark the message "Press Bureau" or "officially communicated," or the like, and we shall all know exactly what it is worth—just as the name of any newspaper from which opinions are quoted is or should be given. If he does not do this, he must not be surprised at receiving a public rebuke like that administered by the "Peking Leader."

The Szechuen Rd. Bridge

The opening of the Szechuen Road bridge was duly chronicled and now that one has had a day or two to make trial of it, a word of compliment to the P. W. D. is fairly due—especially as Municipal departments get more kicks than compliments. The bridge is of a fine width, of exceedingly handsome design—contrasting markedly with the not beautiful Garden Bridge—and the gradient has really been most admirably managed. Altogether a fine piece of work of which the P. W. D. may well be proud. In point of fact we believe that the P. W. D. are secretly dissatisfied with the gradient, because they allowed for the bridge's settling down a little, in which it has disappointed them, and with the design because provision had to be made for the possibility of trams going over the bridge. Well, these are points for an expert's eye: for the public's "the pictchah is most beautiful."

Possible Confusion

When the different Municipal authorities here resolved to make changes in road nomenclature it not only perturbed people but caused grave foreboding to many. To-day we can see, possibly, some of the occasion for such fears, Avenue Joffre being the case in point. While many a one, the ricsha coolie in particular, sticks to the old Chinese title of Paochang Loo (Paul Brunat's hong name), an ever increasing number call it Joffee Loo, Joffee being by no means a bad interpretation of the name of the victor of the First Battle of the Marne. So far so good, but now comes to China another notable of the European struggle with name very similar, to wit M. Joffe (pronounced Yoffe, we believe). What our fear is that at some future date the earnest Chinese student of history may want to know whether Joffee Loo is so called in honour of the man who showed the Germans that their ideas about the higher tactics were wrong or of the man who arranged a separate peace between Germany and Red Russia and is now the Soviet emissary. The case is not so far fetched as it may seem, for when Siccawei Road was changed into Avenue Haig one inquirer met with a surprising answer on asking his houseboy who Haig might be. Without hesitation the boy replied that he was a very No. 1 Mixed Court Judge, while later he learned that Foch was an English merchant of great wealth.

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The Ricsha Man

No reader of the "N. C. Daily News," to whose Christmas fund for the ricsha men the public have subscribed so liberally for several years, needs to be told that this paper is keenly interested, as indeed are all foreigners in Shanghai, in any undertaking to better the lot of the ricsha-pulling fraternity. But we doubt very much whether letters full of wild and inaccurate statements, and written in a tone which somehow suggests that everybody except the writer is banded in a conspiracy to tread the coolie down, are likely to do much good. We therefore the more commend to general notice Mr. Matheson's letter to-day. No one can speak with equal knowledge of the ricsha man and, it is needless to say, no one with so much desire for his welfare. What we venture to think the real problem of the ricsha man amounts to is this, that he should be able to hire his ricsha at a more reasonable price than at present and without the exactions of a number of middle-men between the ricsha and its owner. Were this secured him, the ricsha puller would manage the rest of his affairs well enough without need of outside interference. The suggestion that the Municipal Council should own ricshas of their own appears to us an excellent one and we hope it will be realized. There may be exceptions, but at present the ricsha trade is certainly very largely in the hands of men who are not to be trusted with it. Meanwhile we commend to general notice the plan recommended the other day by Dr. Lee, of Wusieh—that at the end of the journey one should give the coolie two or three coppers above the fare, telling him that it is cumsha. To most of us it means nothing: to the coolie it means a great deal and a little experimenting will show how grateful he is.

And One Man in His Time

Recent activities by the Chairman of the Council suggest a new and attractive feature in public events. Last week Mr. Simms opened the Szechuen Road bridge by driving over it. On Monday he opened the new swimming bath by diving into it. An endless vista of possibilities is thus opened up. For instance, the Council talks of running its own cinema. The mental picture of the Chairman as municipal movie man, immortalizing a procession of street unions spontaneously bringing in a double rate in gratitude for the Council's beneficent rule, is full of attraction. When the Council starts its own ricshas the example set by the Prince of Wales in Japan is obvious. Municipal bakehouses and laundries are a favourite idea with some people: the inauguration of either of these would give scope for some clever character acting. So would the opening of a new slaughterhouse, though this might be more interesting to spectators than actor. The Jessfield Zoo has never been "officially" opened as yet: a little ceremony here, with some appropriate impersonations and buns and nuts to follow, would delight the children. In some cases Mr. Simms's ingenuity might well be taxed in suiting the action to the word. For instance, the correct attitude in opening the new Public School for Girls will need some thinking out: and what should he do in opening a new operating theatre or mental ward? However, we may surely rely on his resourcefulness in this as in other directions, and in return for the consequent brightening of civic functions, no ratepayer will grudge the small charge that will doubtless appear in next year's budget to provide the Chairman with the requisite costumes and make up.

The Young Man

Certain points in to-day's correspondence on "The Day of the Young Man" call for an answer. As regards the cost of certain sports the fact that the men who lead in yachting now are much the same as the leaders 15 years ago, when presumably they were among the small salary class, is surely some answer to the question of expense. However, we will accept the objection that yachting and polo are too expensive now for the younger men. Against this racing is not necessarily costly. Some of the best known jockeys now are also owners. But it is quite possible to be a good jockey on a very small salary: that has frequently been proved. Lastly, on the expense account, it is not necessary to own or hire a car in order to go to Kiangwan. There is a good train service which keen but not rich golfers may and do use. The argument that young men now are backward at sport because they went to the war is, we think, a fallacy, at least when judged by experience at Home. For the first summer and even the second after the war (1919-20) it was true, and the failure of the English cricketers before the Australian XI was undoubtedly due to it—though curiously enough as one correspondent recalls to-day, the only team that beat the Australians was a young one, showing that some young men managed to remember their cricket in spite of the war. But the effects of the war on sport have disappeared at Home and there appears no reason why they should not do so in Shanghai Let one thing be understood. If the young men of Shanghai were traduced in Wednesday's leader, we shall be only too pleased to acknowledge it. We received an interesting query from a correspondent who adduced certain names in support: reflexion added some more and the whole was passed on to the public. The real question is whether the younger generation are training on to take the place of seniors who have maintained an almost undisputed lead, in some cases for many years.

Hongkong University

If one gives serious thought to the matter, surely the fact of the Hongkong University being under the necessity of appealing for funds should strike one as an extraordinary state of affairs. It is in Hongkong—British territory—but it is of China and it is the greatest educational institution in the country. It would seem impossible for it to be in want of money. Yet it is and an earnest appeal is now in circulation The Rockefeller Foundation has offered Hk. $500,000 for endowing Chairs of Surgery and Medicine, conditionally only upon the Faculty being brought into harmony in other respects with the modern standard of efficiency, with the prospect of a further grant of $250,000 for a Chair of Obstetrics and Gynæcology. It is estimated that from $400,000 to $500,000 is required to take full advantage of the Rockefeller grant. We sometimes wonder if people out here are rather scared by high-sounding figures in millions. Half a million dollars in pounds sterling would be covered easily by a dozen men in any London subscription for a good cause. Why not in China? We have several very rich men here—scores of them buy a lakh of dollars in a day as a gamble on exchange—and that half million ought not to be so very difficult to obtain.

Perils of Kuling

A good deal of criticism has been passed upon the administration of Mokanshan this year and it is only fair that Kuling should get some. It does, from the "Central China Post." It appears that malaria is common on the mountain now, where once there was never a mosquito, and what are politely called "disorders of the intestinal tract" have been very common: 573 cases of these had been recorded up to July 15 this year. Then the milk is strongly suspect, and when threatened with supervision the cow-keepers simply leave the hill. Here Mokanshan leads the way, residents having agreed to a slight increase of price in return for the dairymen submitting their milk for the Association's test and seal. What the "C. C. P." complains of most is the overcrowding by bringing any numbers of Chinese to live on the Estate under various pretexts. The one thing which was specially aimed at by the founders of the Estate was that it should be kept for all time for the exclusive use of foreigners, since there is room enough on the mountain elsewhere for the Chinese even if they came in thousands without incommoding the foreigner in the least. But, thanks to good intentions combined with bad judgement on the part of a section of the residents, it looks as if "the benefit of the Chinese" was becoming the main question at Kuling with the result that the foreigner will be deprived of the health and the pleasure which he is rightly entitled to seek in it.

If the "C.C.P." be correct, the rest of the troubles of Kuling as enumerated seem easy to explain.

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CHINESE POLITICS

SUN YAT-SEN'S STORY OF CANTON COUP

A Plot by Chen Chiung-ming to Establish Feudal Domain: Fear of Re-unification: The Way to Peace

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

Reuter has been asked to issue the following statement by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which he has addressed to the Foreign Powers:—

"The illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1917 divided China politically and created the problem of re-unification. Constitutionalists have held that re-unification could not be effected without the re-assembly of Parliament. This view was resisted for more than five years by the northern military leaders, but the definite failure of the latter to govern China without a legal Parliament has led them to accept the Constitutionalist doctrine on re-unification.

"On June 6 last, I issued a declaration which welcomed this significant change of attitude on the part of the men who were mainly responsible for the forcible dissolution of Parliament and who, in five years of civil war, sought to crush the Constitutionalist movement. After taking counsel with Dr. Wu Ting-fang, my revered colleague and sage counsellor, I invited the northern military leaders to express in certain objective terms their acceptance of the Constitutionalist view Steps were being taken to initiate formal negotiations on the subject between my Government and the north when Chen Chiung-ming—on June 16, ten days from the date of my declaration—attempted to assassinate me at Canton and succeeded in subverting the Government of which he was a member and virtually caused the death of the most valuable political life in China. I refer to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who died of grief and indignation at an act of treachery which appeared to ruin his hope of seeing a re-unified China. His dying message to the nation makes this abundantly clear.

"Why did Chen Chiung-ming break out in rebellion at a moment when his leader and the Chief Executive of the Government which commanded his allegiance was about to engage in negotiations definitely leading to the re-unification of China? I cannot yet bring myself fully to answer this question for the information of foreigners. There is a heinousness in the man's conduct which, it seems to me, may lower the Chinese character in the estimation of those who are unaware of the sources of its moral strength. In a manifesto to my countrymen, I have dealt with Chen Chiung-ming's action more fully than I can or care to do in this place. This much must suffice here.

KUANGTUNG AS FEUDAL DOMAIN.

"Chen Chiung-ming knew that negotiations were about to take place which would necessarily end in the political re-unification of the country after six grievous years of dissension and strife. He knew that Dr. Wu Ting-fang had been invited to head a government at Peking and he knew that, in the first instance, this invitation would have served as a basis for the further and real negotiations between my Government and the northern military and political leaders, but he knew that, if re-unification took place before he could regain a dominant position in Canton, it would be impossible for him to realize his plan of securing the province of Kuangtung as his share of the spoils in any scheme of re-unification. He desired Kuangtung as a fendal domain. That is why he did a traitor's work.

"My reading of Chen Chiung-ming's policy as Governor at Canton had already led me to suspect him of reverting to a feudal conception of China as a bundle of small states and principalities which would find its first concrete expression in the province of Kuangtung under his rule. It was in this sense that I was moved to look upon his attempt to administer Kuangtung as if it were separate and apart from the rest of China, under the unreal pretext of making it 'a model province' and claiming 'Canton for the Cantonese.' And I may now state it was this distrust that partly influenced me in deciding to relieve him last April of his high offices, except that of Minister of War. His conduct now proves that I have not been wrong in my reading of his mind.

"As a result of Chen Chiung-ming's rebellion, I have been unable for two months to follow up the negotiations for the re-unification of the country. I considered it my duty to attempt a liquidation of the military situation at Canton before coming up north to assist at a settlement of the larger national question, but I have had to leave the Canton situation unliquidated for the present, because my further stay there had become less imperative than my presence in a centre where it would be possible to meet other national leaders of the country either personally or through their accredited representatives with a view to effecting the re-unification of China. This is the reason why I have come to Shanghai.

THE ROAD TO PEACE.

"I have, however, to emphasize the fact that re-unification without peace is wholly illusory. While the effective resumption by Parliament of its duties means the political re-unification of the country, the nation's peace and welfare can only be secured:—

(1). By the readiness of every citizen of the Republic to obey Parliament. And here I have again to re-affirm my willingness to abide by the decision of Parliament regarding my own constitutional status;

(2). By striking at the main root of all national disorder, which is Chinese militarism. There can never be peace in China until the armies of the Tuchunate are disbanded and converted into labour corps, as outlined in my declaration of June 6;

(3). By the wise development of our great natural and other resources, not for mere wealth, but for the contentment and happiness of our people. I count that country great which contains more happy people than wealthy people, and I believe that this end will be largely secured if the industrial development of China proceeds along the lines marked out in my book on 'The International Development of China'; and

(4). By the re-organization of our political system on the basis of the district as the unit of popular government. This is less revolutionary than it seems to be. Village self-government has existed in China from time immemorial and my proposal only aims at the organization of all the villages in a district into a unit of local self-government in the interests of political and administrative efficiency. On this point I am opposed equally to those who favour the province as the unit of local self-government, or who call for the application of the federal principle in the government of the provinces. While I believe very strongly in local self-government, I feel not less strongly that federalism would, in existing circumstances, release centrifugal forces in China which would eventually break her up into a system of small states whose interrelations would be determined by unreasoning jealousy and rivalry. China as a unitary state is embedded in the historical consciousness of the nation and it is this consciousness which has enabled us to survive as a nation, in spite of the destructive forces of the past. Federalism would tamper with that consciousness."

(signed) SUN YAT-SEN.

—Reuter.

YUNNAN AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Tang Chi-yao's Announcement

Peking, Aug. 15.

The Cabinet to-day issued a lengthy telegram from General Tang Chi-yao to the President and Parliament in which he reviews the growth of military autocracy since the revolution. He says that he abolished the Tuchunate of Yunnan and planned the disbandment of troops in June, 1920, but circumstances arose which prevented their fulfilment. A wave of public opinion is now surging against militarism and in favour of a provin-

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cial federation which he considers the fundamental principle in attempting to remedy the existing conditions in China. "With a view to carrying out the abolition of the Tuchunate and strengthening the self-government system, I have organized a provincial government in Yunnan which will carry on the administration under the direction of the Central Government. Pending the election of a Civil-Governor by the people, the various public bodies requested me to act as Civil-Governor. Complying with this request, I abolished the post of Commander-in-Chief."—Reuter.

NEW SALT INSPECTOR

Peking, Aug. 16.

A Mandate will be issued to-day appointing Mr. Chang Ying-hua, Vice-Minister of Finance, concurrently Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue Department and also Acting Taili Minister of Finance in the absence of Mr. Kao Ling-wei, who apparently does not intend to take up the Finance portfolio. Another Mandate has been prepared appointing the Vice-Minister of Commerce, Mr. Chiang Tien-tou, Taili Minister, as Mr. Lu Hsin has declined the Ministership.

Parliament will meet this afternoon. The chief business will be the election of the Vice-Chairman of the House of Representatives, for which Mr. Chu Fu-chen is considered the most likely canaidate.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTION DRAFTING

Peking, Aug. 16.

The Parliamentary Constitution Drafting Committee met yesterday. A majority of the members favoured a certain degree of decentralization of administrative power, while not proposing to carry this as far as provincial autonomy. The question of the balance of power between the Central and Provincial Governments was allowed to stand over for discussion later, also the manner in which administrative offices in the provinces should be filled. The Committee meets again to-morrow.

There were 240 members present this afternoon at the meeting of the House of Representatives. This number did not constitute a quorum. The Senate is sitting, but the agenda is not important.—Reuter.

The Peking Parliament

Peking, Aug. 10.

Parliament met privately this afternoon. The press was not admitted.—Reuter.

Soviet Envoy in Peking

Peking, Aug. 12.

M. Joffe and party arrived here this morning.—Reuter.

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Japanese Claims on Telephone and Telegraph Enterprises

Peking, Aug. 10.

At the 13th meeting of the First Section of the Sino-Japanese Commission this morning:

(1) The Japanese commissioners submitted reports and a proposal concerning the posts, telegraphs and telephone enterprises. The Chinese delegates made their general attitude on the matter understood, leaving a detailed reply for the next meeting.

(2) The Japanese tabled a *résumé* of all questions concerning public properties.

(3) With the exception of the question of the security of Treasury notes which is subject to separate discussion, the Commission decided to refer to the sub-committee on public properties, the inventory of properties of wharves and warehouses for its study and investigation.

(4) In reply to the Japanese proposal at the previous meeting, the Chinese agreed to leave the questions concerning the lighthouse and harbour administration buildings, etc., for disposal by the sub-committee on public properties.

(5) With reference to the Japanese reply concerning the Szefang electric plant, the Chinese continued to insist on the cancellation of its permit.

(6) In reply to the Japanese statement concerning the question of the continuation by Japanese of the existing agricultural pursuits, the Chinese refused to recognize these pursuits as "vested rights."—Reuter.

Japanese Improvements for which Payment is Claimed

Peking, Aug. 14.

At the 14th meeting of the First Section of the Sino-Japanese Commission this morning the Japanese commissioners tabled an inventory of additions and improvements to wharves and warehouses, the total of which, omitting depreciation, is as follows:

Wharves, including warehouses, Y. 884,991

Harbour works, Y. 1,320,792

After a detailed statement from Dr. Akiyama, the Commission decided to refer the matter to the sub-committee on public properties for study and investigation.

The Chinese replied to the Japanese proposals regarding telephone and wireless stations to the effect that there was no necessity for arriving at any special arrangement regarding the use of the Japanese language by telephone operators but that for the convenience of subscribers some operators understanding Japanese might be employed temporarily.

The Chinese did not object to the opening of the Tsingtao and Tsinanfu wireless stations for public use but did not agree to use the Kana alphabet.

The subcommittee on Posts and Telegraphs is constituted as follows: China, Messrs. Kung Hsiang-hsi, Chung Ao, Lu Chia-mai and Chang Chao-fen; Japan, Messrs. Yano, Makino, Yoshida and Koga. —Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 17

The fifteenth meeting of the First Section of the Sino-Japanese Commission took place this morning. The Commission adopted, with reservations, the report and recommendations submitted by the sub-committee on the Tsingtao Customs House.

The Chinese delegates submitted three memorandums concerning railways, telephones, cables and the post offices. After receiving the Japanese reply, the Commission decided to refer them to a sub-committee.

The Japanese delegates submitted inventories and proposals concering the mines, but the discussion on them was postponed.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL Sir Arthur Leveson, the new Commander-in-Chief on the China Station in succession to Sir Alexander Duff, is expected to reach China in October to take up the duties of his new post.

FOR a considerable time there has been talk in Chinese circles of the opening of a rival port to Shanghai, various sites having been suggested along adjacent stretches of the coast. In view of these suggestions a report in the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" is of interest, this being to the effect that the Civil and Military Governors of Kiangsu have requested the government to allot $2,000,000 from the Customs surplus for the opening up of Haichow as a commercial port. Haichow is situated in the northern part of the province, being built on the bank of one of the smaller rivers there, a short distance from the coast.

THE execution of three soldiers of the Chihli army found extorting money from passengers on the northern railways is expected to have a beneficial effect. For some months past the exactions of soldiers have been so great that passenger traffic on the Peking-Mukden, Peking-Suiyuan and Peking-Hankow Railways has been gradually falling off. The situation became so bad that passengers had to vacate their seats in favour of the soldiers and had to offer them money for the purchase of a so-called safe conduct to their destination. The railway police were powerless, and at least one instance occurred of one of their number being thrown off a train when attempting to interfere. As a result of representations to Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun military guards were placed on the railways with orders to arrest all soldiers guilty of malpractices, and following upon the arrest of three charged with extorting money at Paotingfu, they were executed. It is believed that a much desired improvement in travel conditions will follow upon this punishment.

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OUTPORTS

THE SHANTUNG ISSUE

Differences of Opinion on Valuation: Desire for Strictly Local Self-Government

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, Aug. 14.

Representatives of Shantung (Messrs. Li, Wang and Chu) invited the members of the National Diplomatic League to a meeting at Central Park on the 5th instant, in order to discuss the Shantung problem. According to their official declaration, they decided as follows:—

"Tsingtao, the Shantung Railway, etc., in our country, are our possessions since our declaration of war against Germany; but Japan has deprived us of mines, salt fields, railway, wharves, municipal taxes, etc., for the past seven years, and gained more than $100,000,000 from them. Nations friendly to us are aware of this fact. The reasons they have agreed on 53,000,000 gold marks for restoration of the railway are:—(1) Private property and stocks of the Germans cannot be confiscated; (2) if Japan is sincere, she has no need for controversy as to details of profit and loss. One article concerning additions and improvements is set forth against another for depreciation. Japan does not allow for this, and claims an additional sum of Y.28,000,000. She has changed iron sleepers for those of wood, and taken the floating dock away. Of course, she increased the rolling stock, but the increase is nothing in comparison with its depreciation. The sum in marks is less than $30,000,000 in Chinese money, but she overvalues her additions at Y.28,000,000.

"Other valuation concerning public property is a great deal more exaggerated. These over-valuations show the absence of sincerity in returning what she has now. We advise our Government to reject the negotiations with Japan, and bring the matter before the impartial judgement of countries friendly towards us, and obtain their public opinion, so that they may come to our help."

Three Chinese representatives from Tsingtao, Messrs. Ting, Tsao and Tsung, have expressed themselves thus to newspaper men:

"Though they are making a great fuss about the valuation, we have a general idea of it, and are keeping a watchful eye, and Japan will not be able to make her own account. As for impartiality in business, we suffered somewhat under German and Japanese rule, in the difference existing between freight and loading and unloading goods, but we wish to make foreigners feel at home when we have Tsingtao and the railway in our hands. As to the municipal administration, it should be self-governing, the mayor being elected by the people, and not appointed by the Government.

"We absolutely refuse to have soldiers stationed here; we have means of protecting ourselves. Though they are loudly reproaching the authorities, saying that they are coquetting with Japan on the subject of valuation, we, who are more interested in the subject than other people in Shantung, would not keep silent if we became aware that such a thing is true."

MUTINY AND OUTRAGE ON THE C. E. R.

Commandant Murdered, Station and Village Sacked: Armed Attack on Train

Peking, Aug. 16.

A foreign despatch from Harbin says that 1,500 troops guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway mutinied at an unnamed station, killing their commandant and sacking the station and village, after which they proceeded to another station, where they cut the telegraph line, subsequently retiring to the hills. As the troops do not possess money or food, further trouble is expected.

Bandit activities are reported from southern Chihli, where they are assembling from across the Shantung border.—Reuter.

Harbin, Aug. 16.

It is officially reported by direct wire from Pogranitchnaya that a passenger train which left Harbin on August 13 was attacked at dawn by a gang of 50 Russians, eight kilometres from Pogranitchnaya on the Chinese side.

The Japanese guard in the mail-car attempted to make a defence, but were fired on by machine-guns. One was killed and all wounded.

One passenger was seriously wounded.—Reuter.

Harbin, Aug. 16.

The Chinese garrison of 2,000 men at Buhedu station mutinied and killed the officers in command and started looting during the night. In the morning they withdrew to the mountains.

Troops from Harbin, Hailar and Tsitsihar have been despatched in pursuit.

Traffic has been temporarily suspended except in the case of military trains.

It is reported that the troops engaged the mutineers near Buhedu.—Reuter.

THE Chinese Eastern Railway has signed contracts with M. Skidelsky, the lumber magnate of Harbin, for the erection of grain elevators at Harbin and Vladivostok, their construction to be completed in two years time.

SOLDIERS' OUTBREAK IN PEKING

Mutiny and Looting: Usual Tale of Pay Long in Arrears

Peking, Aug. 14.

Two regiments of the 9th Division, quartered at Peiyuan, mutinied last evening shortly after six o'clock and looted some of the shops in the street near their barracks, afterwards visiting Chingho and Chaho. The biggest shops and richest houses in Chingho were looted. On arrival at Chingho they went to the residence of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and demanded $5,000. The chairman replied that it was impossible to get the money at that time—1 a.m.—and advised them to wait until morning. This did not suit their programme and they then resorted to looting. After the looting about half of the men broke into small groups and started for their homes across country. The remainder went on to Chaho and have since been persuaded by officers to remain there quietly until orders are received from military headquarters.

Meanwhile police and gendarmerie are in control of the business street near the barracks, and a portion of the 13th Division at Chingho, and order has been restored. The losses are said to be comparatively slight, and there were no casualties.

It appears that the 9th Division has not been paid for nearly nine months, and their Commandant, General Lu Chin, in response to a demand for their wages last month, promised that they should be paid before the end of July. The two mutinous regiments recently returned from Kaiping where they served as reinforcements to the Chihli forces during the civil war. In addition to the discontent over arrears of pay it is stated that the men were dissatisfied with the rations recently supplied to them.

General Lu Chin returned to Peking by special train from Tientsin this morning, and made the official expression of regret usual in such circumstances, coupled with a request for the Ministry of Finance to be instructed to furnish the overdue pay for the remainder of the division.

Aug. 17.

Some 1,500 mutineers of the 9th Division who participated in the recent looting have since rejoined their Division, while about 300 looters have reached Anhotsun. There they remained until pursuing cavalry hove in sight, when the looters retreated to Miaofengshan, where they have prepared a defence on the steep hillsides, thus preventing cavalry attack.

Rifle fire was exchanged, but the cavalry are merely holding the looters while a mountain battery is coming up from Nankou. Infantry have also been sent from Peking and the military authorities confidently assert that it is impossible for the mutineers to escape.—Reuter.

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KULING'S ESCAPE IN KIUKIANG RIOT

Merchants Who Had Refuges for their Silver Under the Foreigner's Wing

MISSIONARY POLICE

From a Correspondent.

A private letter from Kuling gives us the information that after the looting of the city of Kiukiang there was considerable tension in the mountain resort less than twenty miles away, where so many people, the majority women and children, were staying for the summer. It was rumoured that the "braves" had threatened that they would climb the hill and repeat the Kiukiang performance there. It seems that a number of the wealthier merchants in the city foresaw the approaching storm and, acting on the maxim that "he who has no future forethought is certain to have present sorrow," built for themselves residences, if not in the concession, or what passes for a concession, in Kuling, at least near enough to be under the shadow of the foreigners' wings. Taking time by the forelock they removed their surplus silver to these houses on the hill so that when the sack of Kiukiang took place the looters failed to lay hold on this treasure. This was disappointing and the men, on learning the why and wherefor of their meagre gains, loudly declared that they would be revenged on the mean traders who had anticipated their action and got their money to a place of safety in time.

Evidently the soldiers thought better of their project to carry fire and sword to Kuling as they had done in Kiukiang. A guard had been organized and the missionaries who were acting for the time as special constables, though men of peace, might fail to distinguish between soldiers collecting their overdue pay in the form of loot and a mere rabble of brigands who are poachers on the legitimate preserves of the guardians of China's sovereign rights. It takes a discriminating eye to distinguish between a brave on the rampage and a robber pursuing his nefarious calling. It was too much to expect those rude foreigners to perceive the distinction that exists where no difference is visible to the naked eye and so the expedition seems to have been wisely and happily abandoned, to the great comfort of all concerned.

IF THE OLD BUDDHA WERE HERE.

But this incident may be regarded as a landmark showing how far and how rapidly government in China is deteriorating. We look back and think of all the hard names we called the Empress Dowager in the days before she went to "the yellow springs." It did not seem possible that there could be worse rule than that under which we were then living. But had the sack of Kiukiang taken place under the "Old Buddha" and her henchman, Yung Lu's *régime*, it is certain that the heads of those responsible would ere this have fallen on the execution ground in Peking. Under the present nerveless government it seems as though nothing will be done beyond issuing a Presidential mandate ordering the military chiefs to punish the revolted regiments and this, probably, cannot be done.

Certain large houses in Tientsin, we are told, stand empty when things are going well in the capital but on the least sign of trouble there, first the families and then the owners of these palatial residences make a beeline for their "funk holes" and hide their heads there until it is safe once more to resume the great game of politics in the Peking. The Kiukiang merchants seem to have learned this lesson and constructed their own dugouts in time on the mountain top. We wonder whether the commission that is coming to investigate the case for abolition of extraterrieoriality will be shown the houses built by the merchants at Kuling and the politicians in Tientsin.

THE KIUKIANG MUTINY

$3,000,000 Damage to House Property: Disbandment of Looters despite Resistance

Peking, Aug. 11.

Estimates of the destruction in the recent riot at Kiukiang which have reached Peking state that 370 houses and other buildings, valued at $3,000,000, constitute the chief item. A number of junks were capsized in the panic which accompanied the looting, and about 60 persons were drowned, while some 40 persons are said to have been killed by the looters.

In the course of the disturbance, 300 prisoners broke gaol and the majority made good their escape. Though no further outbreak appears to have occurred, the shops are remaining closed, pending payment of compensation, it is said.

Following suppression of the looters, the Kiukiang authorities set about disarming them as a preliminary to their disbandment. This action met with some resistance, but on Tuesday morning nearly all had been deprived of their arms and embarked for removal from Kiukiang. All have now been disarmed, it is stated, except three ying of artillery, who will be dealt with later.—Reuter.

A correspondent sends us a curiosity in the shape of a cut-glass tumbler nearly split in two almost exact halves, from top to botton. It recalls the editor's inkpot of famous memory. But that was a case of spontaneous combustion. The tumbler was split by having water poured into it—not hot but iced.

CANTON TRADE SLOWLY RESUMING

Railways at Work but Merchants Still Very Nervous

Canton, Aug. 6.

Inland traffic with Canton is being gradually resumed. Foreign commerce has met with no interference so far. At present, there are three American, three British, and two Japanese gunboats protecting foreign interests here. The Canton-Kowloon, the Canton-Samshui, and the Kuangtung-Yueh-Han, or Canton-Hankow (Kuangtung Section) railroads are in full operation.

Many firms in Canton are still unwilling, however, to comply with the request of the local authorities to throw their doors open for business. They fear some sudden change of military fortune which would afford another chance to the incoming or outgoing troops to loot.

Steamship communication between Canton and Macao has not yet resumed. Last May many Chinese residents left that port as a protest against the shooting of some 70 Chinese over a dispute in which the Portuguese troops there were involved. In normal time Macao has a Chinese population of nearly 80,000.

Canton is now without a civil governor. Since the death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, neither Dr. Sun Yat-sen nor his opponents have made any attempt to exercise the power of appointment. The Provincial Assembly has been unable to procure a quorum to transact any business.

In several districts of Kuangtung the situation is similar to that in Canton: the pro-Sun magistrates have been driven out, the pro-Chen followers occupying their places.

In spite of the unsettled political condition, the work of city improvement is progressing. The Bund is being extended from the former west canal to the main station of the Kuangtung Yuenhan railroad at Wongsha. When this work is completed, the Yuen-Han and the Canton-Kowloon Railways may be connected by vehicle.

The Canton Militia, an organization of business men armed for local defence purposes, has been given additional duty by the local military authorities. Ever since the outbreak in Canton the militia has assisted in patrolling the streets.—Reuter.

WHILE presiding over a meeting of the Senate on the 10th instant, Dr. C. T. Wang is reported by the "*Sinwanpao*" to have been attacked for holding two positions, *i.e.*, Director General for the Rehabilitation of Shantung Rights and Vice-Speaker of the Senate. Another report states that his attackers declare that Dr. Wang is for ever disqualified from holding public office on account of his alleged dealings in stock and produce exchanges.

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KULING CONVENTION

Dr. Dixon's Visit and Mrs. Dixon's Death

From a Correspondent.

Kuling, Aug. 8.

The 1922 Convention has not drawn the remarkable congregations which filled the Church twice daily last year when Dr. Fosdick was here. The Convention Committee were unsuccessful in all the attempts it made no secure the help of some minister from the homelands, and even the hope that some of the distinguished guests who came out for the Students' Meetings in Peking or the National Christian Conference in Shanghai might be staying on in China until the summer season was not fulfilled. Mr. Blackstone, the director of the Stewart Evangelistic Funds, came to the help of the Committee in its time of need, and in this way it was possible for Dr. Dixon of America to render help to the Convention.

Dr. Dixon is an American Baptist preacher who filled the pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle for seven or eight years after Spurgeon's death. After returning to America, he accepted a call from the Moody Tabernacle in Chicago. Dr. Dixon's coming will always be associated with the tragic event of the last day of the Convention. Through some indisposition, Dr. Dixon was unable to start from Chikungshan until the Tuesday of the Convention week and so was not able to take part in any of the meetings until Thursday. On the way between Chikungshan and Kuling, Mrs. Dixon fell ill and although all that could be done for her was done, the illness terminated on Sunday morning with her death. That Dr. Dixon should continue his help while Mrs. Dixon was lying so very ill was greatly appreciated by those who benefited by his ministrations.

WORK AT THE CONVENTION.

The Rev. J. W. Wilson of Hankow presided at all the sessions of the Convention except the morning prayer meetings which were under the conduct of the Rev. W. H. Watson of Yiyang, Hunan. The first hour of the morning sessions from Monday to Friday, was taken by Chinese speakers, each of whom spoke English fluently. Mr. P. Chuan, to whom Chinese readers are indebted for the translation of the Survey Volume, gave us some of his impressions of that great work. Mr. T. Z. Koo, of the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai, spoke on the National Christian Conference. Dr. T. T. Lew, Dean of the Theological School of the Yenching University, Peking, occupied the pulpit on two successive days on the first of which he gave a brief *résumé* of the history of the new Literary Movement in China and on the second, he read several translations from non-Christian writers who showed in their writings the influence of the scriptures and of Christian phraseology. Miss Fan, who has been asked to be one of the Secretaries of the National Christian Council, spoke on the "Place of Women in the Development of the Chinese Church." The Rev. G. G. Warren of Changsha, gave Bible Readings on the Epistle to the Galatians on the first three days of the Convention. Dr. Dixon gave the Bible readings on the Thursday and Friday both morning and afternoon.

On the Saturday morning the usual Missionary meeting was held. Mr. Mills, of the Y.M.C.A., Hankow, told about the formation of the International Committee for Famine Relief. Mrs. Gillies, of the C.I.M., Kiangchow, Shansi, gave an interesting account of the work in which she has been engaged for many years. Miss Hodge, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board who is visiting China, addressed the meeting, and after a solo from Miss Flower, Dr. Dixon gave a Bible reading. Dr. Dixon preached on the Sunday morning but the evening service had to be turned into a memorial service for Mrs. Dixon who had passed away about midday.

Mrs. Dixon was buried in the Kuling Cemetery on Monday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Wilson, the Chairman of the Convention Committee.

MOKANSHAN NOTES

The Roads Question

From a Correspondent.

Mokanshan, Aug. 9.

The weather up here is glorious, dry and fresh, and the bamboos look very clean after the rain.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the road round Tah Shan will be repaired, as it seems hard that the best walk in Mokanshan should be spoilt, by the carelessness of the coolies quarrying stone. There was a report that the road was to be opened last week, but up to last night nothing had been done towards repairs. Administration certainly works slowly up here, and residents can only hope it works surely in time.

It may be mentioned that at the annual meeting of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association held on August 3, it was stated that "the Tah Shan road has just been opened."

The corner stone of the new Assembly Hall was laid yesterday evening, in the presence of a good number of people. The typhoon did very little damage up here, and was not a bad one.

A presidential mandate issued by General Li Yuan-hung orders the Ministry of Finance to spend "a sum of money" for the relief of the Swatow people who have suffered as a result of the recent typhoon.

RAILWAYS AND SALT IN MANCHURIA

Chang Tso-lin Holding to Both: Mr. Lenox Simpson's Investigation

Peking, Aug. 15.

Mr. Lenox Simpson has returned from Mukden, where he went to investigate the questions of the Peking-Mukden Railway and the Manchurian salt revenues.

He stated that after a great deal of discussion General Chang Tso-lin consented to restore the rolling stock and allow resumption of ordinary traffic, on one condition, which he communicated to the President this morning and which will be available for publication as soon as the matter has been considered by the Government.

Regarding the salt question Mr. Simpson said that the position is more complicated, General Chang's position being that inasmuch as the other provinces are retaining their salt collections and Fengtien has remitted $4,800,000 to the Government this year, it will require a special salt conference at Peking of all the provinces to secure a general resumption of payments.—Reuter.

VLADIVOSTOK AND THE TSARS

An Important Pronouncement

Peking, Aug. 15.

According to Japanese telegrams from Vladivostok, a recent meeting called to elect a new head of Government declared in favour of Imperial Russia, resolving that power to appoint the Chief Executive at Vladivostok lay solely with the Romanoff house. In the absence of a representative of the former Imperial family, however, it was resolved that General Dieterich should be placed at the head of the Government and the latter took the office of Dictator from M. Merkulov on August 8. On August 10 the conference adjourned after appointing an executive council of 40 members and, *inter alia*, resolving that all Republicans and Socialists should be expelled from the Maritime Province. M. Merkulov was appointed to represent the new Government at Washington.—Reuter.

Hunghutze Attack on Express Train

Vladivostok, Aug. 15.

A large body of Hunghutzes attacked the Harbin-Vladivostok express yesterday near Pogranitchnaia, robbing all the passengers. During a serious fight four Japanese soldiers were killed and seven wounded. The Hunghutzes were driven off by Chinese troops from the neighbouring Chinese station.—Reuter.

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THE PERSECUTION OF CHENCIA DU

What Befell Her at the Yamen: The False Charge that She Wished to Marry Again

By Our Kinghsien Correspondent.

Our readers will remember the case of the widow of Kinghsien, Anhui, who was kidnapped by her brother-in-law, made to sign a false confession of wrong-doing and was unable to obtain justice at the yamên, owing, it was alleged, to the official having been bribed, which was told in these columns last week.

One of the features of this case of persecution is the fact that when the widow, to save herself, went into the yamên to "hsu yuan," or "call redress," her case was ignored. The official had to come out, as in duty bound, but he put off her case till the next day, an unusual proceedure. Many days elapsed before he consented to hear it, and when he did the result was that he gave the woman, and her adopted son into custody! What had they done to merit it? They called for bread; they were given a stone. The men who had robbed the widow, despoiled her, had her gagged, and borne off on the backs of ruffians, went off scot free. She was detained a prisoner! It is not a usual thing for cases of redress to be treated thus. The humblest Chinese knows that, as a last resort, he may "call redress" in the yamên, and no official, if he act at all in accord with his country's laws, dare ignore it. Chencia Du "called redress" and, instead of getting it, was rewarded with the detention of her person! The breakers of the law—civil and celestial—were not even questioned, and the call for redress was illegally neglected. Listen to the widow's own appeal. This is her statement to me:—

> "Concerning violence to Chencia Du—her compulsory carrying off, robbery of her possessions, and violence to her person. When my husband died I determined to be a widow all my life, and be a lustre to his memory. Unexpectedly my wicked brother-in-law, Du Yong-hsin, on the seventh of the fifth month, in the third watch of the night, caused Wu Chi-liang, with numbers of wicked men, to enter by the back door, and forcibly carry me off from my bed. I had to beg even for time to throw on a few extra garments. I appeal to you for redress against this violence and robbery, which is such as heaven itself looks upon with horror."
>
> (Sgd. by impress of finger).
>
> DU CHENCIA.

THE PERJURED WITNESS.

Instead of attempting to give justice here are some of the statements of the "T'ang Yu" in the yamên. (The T'ang Yu is the official's decision on the case, only requiring his seal as ratification)

"Chencia Du's younger brother has sworn that she was willing to marry."

This younger brother's statement is allowed to weigh against that of the widow herself. Why? Because he was bought for the sum of $350! For that sum he decided to sell his sister, which, by the way, is a much better price than the Son of Man brought. He said that if his sister's friends would give him $300 he would not make the false declaration! Of this there is positive proof. This man, who should be incarcerated, is walking about free, while the sister he sold his honour to accuse is leaning for protection on the broken reed of a law which muffles its ears against her righteous cry. The sister's friends, by the way, were willing to satisfy the wretched man, had they been able to; but he declined to wait for money, and on the other hand, had they offered it to him, the enemies of the widow would have increased their price.

Another thing on the T'ang Yu was that the widow's elder brother recognized the "marriage." Even had he done so, what has that to do with jutice? He is now here, and denies that he recognizes it.

The official has just recognized the "Declaration of Repentance" as existing, but his attitude is just as hostile as ever towards justice.

These things I have obtained proof of, but to those Chinese who desire that their laws should be upheld, and that justice should be given, let me say that the case is being carried on by their countrymen alone, and that my support is a moral one. This is a case where justice, equity, and compassion transcend all national prejudice.

Increasing Public Scandal Magistrate Openly Taxed with Bribery

From a Correspondent.

Kinghsien, An., Aug. 12.

The widow is no less in difficulties than she was, and justice is obstinately denied to her. More witnesses have come to light. The person who was asked to write out the "marriage certificate" has witnessed that it was false, and that the widow never signed it, and has not done so. Another witness has borne the following testimony;

> "I was engaged for the following purpose. I was told to carry the widow from the house of her brother-in-law. This I did. She was gagged when I took her; and was placed on my back, with her face outwards. She was not properly dressed (very improperly, in fact). I carried her thus for three *li* (a mile), and then put her down at a house where she was allowed to put on her clothes."

The story this man tells shows under what conditions the poor woman was taken from the house, and gives an insight into the manner of her treatment. What, in the face of all these testimonies, withholds the magistrate from attending to her cry for redress? Bribery. The whole street now is being ticketed up with posters, supporting the widow. For instance: "The magistrate received from Tu Yung-hsing $1,000, and stifled a widow's cry for redress," and others are named who have taken bribes, with the amount. These tickets have been put up all over the streets, and are torn down almost as soon as they are put up. It might be reasonably supposed that they were put up by partisans of the widow, but this is not so. As a matter of fact I know who put them up, and while I deprecate them, and see an element of mischief therein, yet it shows how strongly public opinion runs against the brutal action of those entrusted with the conduct of the law here.

Another thing has happened. The police official who received bribes for stifling the widow's cause has now been accused to the Governor for opium smoking, by an old gentleman here. This has no connexion at all with the woman's case, as the old gentleman who has sent up the accusation has his own reasons for it, and is not cognizant of the woman's trouble, but it shows a just retribution on one of her enemies, at a timely moment. The night before last it was the irony of fate that I saved from a very determined suicide one of the women belonging to the house of one of the secretaries of the yamên. She had swallowed a large quantity of opium. Opium-smoking and selling is so rife that a protest is going to headquarters about it, through independent channels. The magistrate is perfectly cognizant of it, and, as I say, the people here accuse him of being a heavy smoker.

Let it not be supposed that, after all, we are only helping on a lawsuit, and assisting a woman to recover an estate. That is not a fact. I cannot emphasize too strongly that it is to save the woman's life that I am acting. The lawsuit was brought on by her enemies, and her's has been a call for redress stating that she was carried off, in the manner stated, and begging salvation. If her estate goes by the board it does not matter, so long as the "Declaration of Repentance" is destroyed, and she is allowed to remain a widow at her pleasure. If she loses all her estate there are those who will guarantee that she will not lack food, and clothing, and she will willingly put up with it. The estate is a very minor matter, and, almost amounts to no consideration in the anguish of her wrongs.

There is one way in which she can be speedily helped. That is if clubs, societies, philanthropic bodies, or combined congregations, would telegraph to the Governor of Anhui, at Anking, stating that Du Chencia (杜程氏) (I have merely latinized her name) of Kinghsien, Anhui (安徽涇縣) has been carried off forcibly. She appealed for redress in the yamên (衙宪) but it is stated that the official received bribes, and refused redress (受賄

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埋葬), and ask him to investigate. Two or three such telegrams would immediately save her. I give my personal guarantee that no innocent person will suffer through such an act, and also guarantee that I will not allow my inquirer to accept anything but less than her share of the estate, if that comes up. I also guarantee that she will be supported for life if the estate goes by the board. Strange as it may seem, such telegrams would be welcomed by the official here. He could get out of the matter then.

Such a glaring act of abhorrent cruelty demands the action of every right-thinking person. It is to such that I appeal on behalf of one who is unable to appeal for herself.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

International Import Scheme

London, Aug. 15.

The League of Nations announces that 20 of its members, including the principal European countries together with Germany and also China, India, Japan, Siam and the British Colonies, have accepted the system of import certificates recommended by the Opium Advisory Commission.

The "Daily News" pays a tribute and says that a certain degree of illicit traffic in opium will no doubt survive as it has survived in the slave trade in the face of an international agreement but there has been an enormous moral gain in that the countenance of the Governments has been withdrawn from it and that condign punishment will hereafter follow its detection. Great Britain by her leading part in the change has done something to atone for the long disgrace of her enforcement of Indian opium upon China.—Reuter's Special Service.

A Defence of Kansu.

Peking, Aug. 12.

A letter received by the International Anti-Opium Association from Kansu says: It must be remembered the position last autumn of Mr. Pan Ling-kao, Opium Commissioner of Kansu, was a very delicate one. He was practically inquiring into the doings of the Civil Governor, whom he eventually succeeded. The Civil Governor, Mr. Chen Yin, was a close personal friend of President Hsu Shih-chang and any strongly adverse reports on his administration would have been construed as a personal attack and would have prejudiced the succession to the Civil Governorship eventually attained by Mr. Pan.

Mr. Pan Ling-kao is represented as being personally anxious to do his best to clear Kansu of opium, but he is much hampered by the semi-independent generals in the province, notably by the Chinchow and Pingliang commands. At the end of March he was reported to be doing his best in the midst of many difficulties to prohibit the planting of poppy this year.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. R.

Killed and Wounded: Suspicions of Deliberate Wrecking

Mukden, Aug. 15.

While the fourth express-train of the South Manchuria Railway, which started from Changchun for Dairen on the 14th instant, was speeding along at a point five miles to the north of Mukden, its locomotive suddenly ran off the metals owing to a damaged spot on the line, with the consequence that a baggage and mail combination car overlapped the locomotive and were upset and a dining-car as well as a 1st and 2nd class combination car were partly derailed. The casualties were one Japanese stoker killed on the spot and one Japanese engineer and one Chinese stoker injured seriously; several passengers suffered contused wounds.

Upon investigation at the point where the engine ran off, it has been found that the line appears to have been intentionally destroyed, judging from the fact that sleepers are scattered about, and that there are signs of destructive apparatus being employed on a large scale. The place damaged is situated near the barracks of the 27th Fengtien Division.

The railway authorities at Mukden lost no time in despatching a relief-train to the spot, to accommodate wounded. The line was immediately restored to normal conditions. The fourth express-train, however, was delayed some five hours owing to the accident, starting again for Dairen at 4.30 this morning.—Eastern News Agency.

OBITUARY

Rev. W. H. Sears

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, Aug. 14.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of the Rev. W. H. Sears, the much-beloved pastor of Pingtu. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, but all hoped that he would recover. He died at the residence of his son, Mr. G. J. Sears, of Messrs. Cornabé, Eckford & Co., at the age of 57. His place will be hard to fill.

KUANTUNG OPIUM SCANDAL

High Japanese Officials Sentenced to Gaol

Peking, Aug. 14.

According to a report reaching the International Anti-Opium Association four convictions have been made by the Port Arthur District Court of officials and former officials charged with complicity in the Kuantung opium scandal. At the examination Dr. Koga, former Director of the Colonial Bureau, and 10 others were committed for trial. The sentences are as follows:—

Nakano Arimitsu, formerly Chief of the Civil Administration Office at Dairen, 16 months imprisonment; Kabata Teijiro, head of the Examination Bureau, Dairen, one year; Kajii Sei, head of the Finance Bureau, Dairen, one year; and Koga Renzo, former Director of Colonial Affairs, Tokio, six months.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF WANHSIEN BY SZECHUANESE

Evacuation of Chungking: River Trade at Standstill: Attacks on Steamers

Hankow, Aug. 11.

A despatch that has reached the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtze states that a fierce battle has lately been fought between the 2nd Army and the 3rd Army of Szechuan, as the result of which General Yang Sen, Commander of the 2nd Army, was killed and the 3rd Army captured Chungking on August 7, and that General Liu Cheng-hsun has assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief and General Tang Mo-hsin that of Civil Governor of Szechuan.—Eastern News Agency.

Hankow, Aug. 13.

Owing to the state of affairs in Szechuan, General Liu Hsiang, Commander-in-Chief of the province, has more than once asked General Wu Pei-fu and General Hsiao Yao-nan to despatch reinforcements there. General Wu Pei-fu has now decided to despatch to Szechuan the 2nd Chihli Division and five mixed brigades, appointing General Sun Chuan-fang as Commander-in-Chief and General Lu Chin-shan as Second-in-Command of the troops above mentioned.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, Aug. 16.

Foreign official telegrams from Ichang report that the 1st and 3rd Szechuan armies operating from Chengtu have occupied Wanhsien and Chungking.

An attack was first made on Wanhsien. When that city fell Chungking was evacuated. The defence of Wanhsien was weak and the casualties were not heavy.

The 2nd Army is reported to be retreating down river, while stragglers are firing heavily on steamers, including one Japanese. Mr. Choten Unyo, the chief engineer of the latter, was wounded by a rifle bullet.

Trade between Ichang and Chungking is completely at a standstill. The telegraphs have been interrupted since August 10.

According to other reports, Gen. Wu Pei-fu is now on friendly terms with Gen. Liu Hsiang, the Commander-in-Chief of Szechuan, and is arranging to send a force from Ichang to cut off the retreating insurgents.—Reuter.

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KINDLY NATURE AND UNKINDLY MAN

The Oppression of Kueichow by Soldiers and Other Villains: Only Harvest Smiles

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., July 17.

The prospects for an abundant harvest are good. Rain continues to fall just when it is needed and the young rice is flourishing. News from other districts states that corn is doing splendidly and unless there are excessive rains to hinder the gathering of it later on, there will be an excellent corn harvest. However, the people are so ill-treated by certain classes that they are not much encouraged even by the prospects of a good harvest. In the country districts the men are in daily fear of being commandeered as coolies and in the cities some are too timid to open their shops. If soldiers desire to purchase goods the wrangling about the price is often a farce, for in the end the purchaser takes the article and gives what he is prepared to pay for it. The seller is expected to be glad that he has received payment for it at all.

A case has recently been brought under my notice of a money-changer who was severely beaten by the soldiers. He would only offer a certain amount of cash in exchange for the dollar, and the braves considered they were entitled to 40 cash more than he was prepared to give. He contended that the amount he offered was in keeping with the market rate. They left without changing their money, but returned after a short space of time, and entering his shop seized and thrashed him and his son most unmercifully. They informed him and others that they had found a man who gave them the amount they asked for, hence his market rate was not true. It is simply amazing how the people stand such treatment, but on the other hand they have no chance of redress.

The Telegraphs.

The telegraph offices in Kueichow are often far from perfect, but the following beats all. A lady was away from home at a city two days distant, and when returning wired to her companion saying she would be home in a couple of days Upon her arrival she inquired about the telegram. To her surprise she was informed that no wire had come to hand. Being friendly with the clerk at the telegraph office they solicited his aid, and he sent a message to the office where the message had been handed in. In response to his message the wire was forwarded to its destination.

The authorities are bent on raising money and every few days we hear of new methods. The latest is that "all sorts and conditions of men" are to be taxed. The coolies and labouring classes are to register and pay a tax for the privilege of doing manual labour. Midwives are to register and pay their tax with the rest. The rich are not yet subjected to the income-tax, but surely that must come in due time.

Large bands of robbers and brigands are still having things much their own way in many districts, and just now it is reported that a band of 2,000 strong are determined to ransack the city of Kiensi. Of course if they gain their objective then they will head for Tating and Pichieh.

LEADERLESS TROOPS OF HONAN

Ex-Tuchun's Soldiers Invading Anhui and Turning to Brigandage

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yingchowfu, An., Aug. 9.

With the fall of Chao Ti, ex-Tuchun of Honan, his army seems to have taken fright and gone off at tangents from its encampments. In meteoric confusion they flung themselves on to the populace wherever they sought to go. Large bands came into northern Anhui, west from this city, and set up an impossible state of affairs. They demanded to be regarded as indispensable to the interests of all around, as manifested in the usual toll being levied from the purses of the wealthy, in fact from anyone who could be regarded as possessing anything at all. Men whose pay is months in arrear will not readily surrender their arms and ammunition, and such they use to intimidate any who might refuse and resist their requests.

The Powerful Dollar.

The local standing army comprising usually 500 men, went westwards to stop their progress citywards, and met with these Honan stalwarts at various points. There is always a great deal of parleying going on between two opposing forces to see whether anything can be accomplished by peaceful means and the use of the ever powerful dollar, before an actual clash with arms takes place. Very often this process of buying over is successful, but sometimes it happens that the rebellious are able to add to their ranks through their better inducements.

In one place one group of the Honan men were only too glad to come in to Anhui and join up with the local troops. Owing to some delay in transmission of their letters an engagement took place which resulted in a speedy peace and the Honan men accepting service in the province.

The large majority of the disbanded troops, however, decided to take to the roving life of bandits, and the strength and ingenuity of the local leaders and soldiers have been taxed to the utmost. At one time it was feared grave consequences would result from these bands remaining unchecked in their movements, and assistance was requested from the provincial military commander. Several thousand men, it is believed, are now in the west endeavouring to hold up and capture the invaders. These men have been without pay, too, for some time, and it devolves upon the local magistrates to levy money in their districts to give to these, their new protectors.

During the night horsemen have just come in and another detachment of soldiers have gone off to the front with three machine guns.

Opium Universal.

The opium crop being so prolific has meant a tremendous increase in the number of the users of the narcotic. Many suicides have resulted from its unrestricted use by the poorer people. Proclamations have been posted up to prohibit its use but these are only used to run up the price. The trading in opium has run into tens of thousands of dollars and just now there is much wealth locked up in it, for the price to rise higher and higher. Large stocks seem to be everywhere. Many bringing in opium from the country to sell have had their stuff taken from them by robbers before reaching the city. There is enough seed in China from the last crop to plant every available acre of arable land China possesses several times over.

This summer has been comparatively dry and the rivers have not risen abnormally. Crops give good promise and should help the poor people very much in trying to regain ground from last year's losses.

The heat has been very trying and much sickness has been prevalent.

TYPHOON CASUALTIES IMPOSSIBLE TO COUNT

Thousands of Dead in the Interior of Swatow District: Gouasoa's Loss of 10,000

Hongkong, Aug. 16.

A letter from the Catholic Bishop of Swatow states that at Gouasoa, out of more than 20,000 inhabitants, only half survived the typhoon. At Chiachiu 3,000 persons were drowned and at Haiki three Catholic families of the village are the only survivors of 3,000 inhabitants.

One missionary in the interior writes that it is impossible to count the dead. In the Tinghai, Niaoping, Chaoyang and Kityeung sub-prefectures, out of more than 100 churches, chapels and missionary residences, 12 were destroyed and the others more or less damaged.

The Committee of the English Club has placed the bowling alley at the Bishop's disposal for church services.—Reuter.

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CURIOUS LIBEL LAWS IN HARBIN

Eatanswill Tactics of Russian Press: Suicide and Gambling Epidemics

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Aug. 3.

The Local Lower Court was filled with journalists during the hearing of an action for libel brought by a Russian employee of the Superior Court against the editor of the *"Novosti Zhizni."* This employee had been previously arrested by the Public Prosecutor of the Higher Court on the charge of having stolen the Seal of the President of the Court, but he was released by order of the Ministry of Justice at Peking. The *"Novosti Zhizni"* gave details of what the man was said to have done, and also particulars about his previous career, alleging that he had swindled money out of a flour milling and foreign exporting company when acting as cashier. According to Chinese law there is no such thing as criminal libel, but, according to Statue 163 of the Code of Laws, it is not permitted to defame a man's character, even when what is written about him is true. The editor of the *"Novosti Zhizni"* produced documentary evidence and argued that the fact that the Public Prosecutor had the man arrested upon a further charge showed that he had no character to lose.

The Judge, however, said he was forced to abide by the law and that he had no alternative but to enter a conviction and impose the minimum fine of $30. On the same day one of the proprietors of the *"Novosti Zhizni"* sued the editor of the *"Dalnyvostocknyy Vermnye"* for libel. The latter said that the *"Novosti Zhizni"* first attacked his paper, which was running a lottery in order to increase its circulation. In this case a fine of $50 was imposed, it being soon over, for, when the plaintiff's counsel wished to put forward his argument, the Judge told him to cut it short and judgement was given immediately afterwards. It is most probable that both cases will go the Superior Court, for the defendant in the first case is not satisfied, whilst in the second both plaintiff and defendant wish to appeal against the decision.

Suicide Epidemic.

There is now an epidemic of suicides in Harbin, brought about principally on account of the financial crisis and the number of Russians, principally refugees, who cannot find any kind of work to do. Two sisters—both well educated young girls—who arrived a little time ago from Chita, found themselves in a precarious position, having spent the little money they had brought with them and not being able to obtain any more. A couple of days ago, the younger one—20 years of age—took some tablets of corrosive sublimate and was removed to hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition. According to the other sister, they acquired the tablets in Chita for the special purpose of doing away with themselves if the Reds stopped them crossing the frontier into Manchuria. They, however, were not troubled.

It is far easier for persons to exist in Chita without money than in Harbin, and carry on somehow, for nearly everyone is in the same position and one helps the other in Red Russia. This is not the case in Harbin, which is now one of the most expensive places in the Far East to live in, and very little real value is obtained for the money expended.

Since the granting of permission for card-playing in clubs by the Chief of Police, several new institutions have opened their doors, but whether they will exist for long is another matter, for Harbin under present conditions is hardly able to give support to a dozen or more gambling dens. The Police Administration collect a tax of $1,000 a month from each club where card-playing takes place.

C. E. R. Short of Money.

The short term gold rouble loan of 3,000,000 roubles, which the Chinese Eastern Railway issued a short time ago, has not received a great amount of support, Russians having no spare cash, whilst Japanese capitalists saw no reason to subscribe, the amount being so small These obligations are now being given out by the Railway Administration to their creditors instead of ready. They are negotiable, and certain banks, etc., are willing to make loans against them. Another short term loan—this time, 2,000,000 in silver—is now being issued by the Railway Co., who are undoubtedly in very bad straits for ready money. There has been a great curtailment of employees, and most of them are still occupying their old quarters because the Railway is unable to pay them fully off.

Recently, a Japanese merchant got a judement for 35,000 roubles, the value of a tank car of spirit which was consigned to Changchun but was wrongly shipped to Irkutsk, where it was requisitioned. All this happened about three years ago. As the railway did not bring the money into Court, the usher was sent to attach money from the cashier's department, but the safe was empty and an appeal made to Peking by the C. E. R. stopped further trouble.

A Ningpo correspondent writing on August 10 says: "We have had an awful typhoon here. Church Missionary Society property of the value of some $2,000 I fear has been destroyed. Lives have been lost in the city. The barometer here fell to 27.4 (say 28.4 sea level). The centre passed over us and there was a dead calm for one and a half hours." This would presumably be the typhoon of last week.

READY FOR REOPENING OF SIBERIAN LINE

Assembly of C. E. R. Material: The Express to Moscow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Aug. 3.

Having in view the expected reopening of the Trans-Siberian Railway route, the C.E.R. Administration is busy collecting necessary material. The Wagon-Lits Co. has given some particulars about the cost of travelling from the Far East by steamer and the estimated cost of the journey by the Trans-Siberian route and the comparison is highly interesting to those who have to take into consideration both time and money.

According to the Sleeping Car Co's. statement, the company sells over 3,000 tickets of all classes every month in its Far Eastern branches, the fares from Shanghai to Marseilles being 1,400 gold roubles first-clas, 925 roubles second-class and 365 roubles third-class. On the average, the journey takes 45 days. The estimated cost from Harbin to Paris first-class is 500 roubles first-class, 400 roubles second-class and 250 roubles third-class and the time taken will not exceed 18 days. As the difference in cost and time is so considerable, it is possible that, as soon as communication is re-opened, the express trains will be filled to their utmost capacity and it will be necessary to book well in advance.

An acquaintance who has just got back from Chita informs me he was at the station when the first of the direct fast trains, which are running fortnightly only at present, arrived from Moscow. Passengers by it had no grounds for complaint, all seats being numbered and a restaurant car attached. The make up of the train differed in no way from that of the old State Express and the carriages were clean and comfortable.

*** A recent telegram states that the Siberian railway will have to cease running for want of fuel.—Ed.

Major Blake's Flight

Peking, Aug. 11.

The Waichiaopu has been informed by the British Legation that Major Blake, who is now at Calcutta, will fly from there to Mandalay, to Hongkong and to Shanghai. From Shanghai he will fly to America *viâ* Japan and Siberia. He will probably leave Calcutta in about three weeks time.—Reuter.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Justice and leader of the Chinputang, arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on Saturday morning.

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CHINA'S NORTHWEST

Suiyuan Railway Progressing: Brigands as Ever: A Land to Be Developed

From a Correspondent.

Hsipaotou, Aug. 5.

Construction trains are now running as far as Salahsien (Saratsi), and tickets will be sold to this place on the 6th instant. Salahsien is 90 li east of Hsipaotouchen. About a month ago it was captured by robbers, these people levied a tax of $3000 on the local Chamber of Commerce but did not do much looting, the only shops that suffered being those selling saddlery. There has been a shortage of sleepers and this has held up the railway construction work. We understand that this difficulty has now been overcome and the line is expected to arrive in Hsipaotou at the middle or end of September.

Business at Hsipaotouchen has been at a standstill for the past two months. This especially applies to the Yellow River traffic to Ninghsiafu. This is due to the large bands of robbers infesting the countryside, although it must be admitted that the robbers have treated the inhabitants with greater consideration than the soldiery who have been despatched to clear the country. The first movement of junks for the past three months started out from Hsipaotou on the 2nd instant, when about 200 junks were engaged by a representative of Gen. Ma, the Chenshoushin of Liangchoufu, to transport his cargo of sugar, cloth and general sundries, to Ninghsiafu. This man came to Hsipaotou several weeks ago with 10,000 piculs of camel hair and wool. He disposed of 2,000 piculs locally and the rest in Tientsin, and is now returning with the proceeds in goods and silver. He is able to make the trip because he has about 200 of his own soldiers with him. About 10 days ago the local merchants requested the Chamber of Commerce to obtain military protection for them for the junks going West. They agreed to pay as much as $30 per junk for this. Nothing has been arranged so far. It is believed that the military want more than this amount.

Room for More Farmers.

The countryside here is very sparsely populated. It would seem to be a good idea for some of the overcrowded provinces to arrange for the migration of some of their surplus people. This especially applies to those areas which suffered from the recent famine. The land for 500 li to the west of Hsipaotou at present is chiefly pasture; cultivation has only been carried out to any great extent near to Paotou and to Wuyuanhsien. There are a great number of irrigation canals which are fed by the Yellow River and the land ought to be good for wheat, etc., also it has the advantage of being cheap. At present the countryside has a more deserted appearance than usual, the small farming communities on the main roads having fled from the robbers and soldiery. One passes a great number of empty compounds and native oil factories. What the robbers left the soldiery confiscated, even to the crockery ware. They also committed several acts of violence and burnt down houses.

Lunghsinch'ang, the market town five li from Wuyuanhsien is going ahead and its future prospects are good. This is a good centre for buying grain and skins. It is expected that Paotou merchants will open up branches out here because when the railway arrives at Paotou they will not be able to make such large profits on their merchandise whilst out in the interior they can get high prices. There is also a large barter business with the Inner and Outer Mongolians at Paohsihaonao, this is 60 li from Lunghsinch'ang, northeast.

With the railway within reasonable distance of completion this part of the northwest has excellent prospects. The only thing needed is a population.

During the past few days it has rained heavily and this will probably delay work and will cause wash-outs on the line. The water has rushed down from the mountains with great force. On several occasions it was over three feet deep in the streets of Hsipaotou.

THE SPY MANIA IN JAPAN

Harmless Tourists Eyed Askance: An Epidemic Common in Summer Heat

From a Correspondent.

Tokio, Aug. 10.

Japan is once again suffering from vague dreams regarding hordes of foreign spies, men and women, coming to this country on alleged pleasure tours, but in reality to do some dire harm to the land. As has always been the case, the police and the jingo organs of the press are most exercised and display the greatest nervousness, and behind it all can be detected faint, but unmistakeable signs of anti-foreignism. What it is actually due to is difficult to say and it would be kindest just to set it down to the abnormal heat which is now around 96 in the shade.

The announcements of various tourist bureaux and steamship companies of intending visitors to Japan have probably given the cue to the sensation-loving scribes. When it was recently announced that a Canadian Pacific vessel will soon be taking a party of 500 for a tour around the world, then the "*Hochi*," the organ of the followers of the late Marquis Okuma, came out with the wild and ridiculous statement that a large number of these tourists are coming here for the purpose of spying.

Police Inexpitude.

What is most distressing to foreigners here is that the police seem to be taking a hand in spreading this anti-foreign propaganda against tourists from other lands, for the newspapers, in most cases, claim that their information comes from police sources. The Inspector attached to the Hiogo police station, which has control of the port of Kobe, declared to a Japanese interviewer: "Between ourselves, the Police are fully prepared for a big party due here early next year." A favourite theme for Japanese writers is to allege that the greater portion of the foreigners who visit Japan come here not for pleasure or business, but to spread "dangerous thoughts," an euphemism for the cult of the Bolshevik. Several foreign tourists have been shadowed by secret service men who have made themselves so unpleasant that the impressions those visitors will carry away will hardly redound to the credit of this country.

Hotel proprietors are getting alarmed at this state of things, for it will badly affect the tourist trade. Regardless of the police and the press, they are doing their utmost to attract visitors to these shores. It is estimated that the foreign tourist trade helps Japan to the extent of over Y.30,000,000 a year. The action of the police and a section of the vernacular press is endangering this very regular income.

A Militarist Trick.

What is really the cause of this silly agitation against unoffending pleasure-seekers? First and foremost, it is another kick delivered by dying militarism. The papers lending themselves to the absurd and ridiculous statements regarding the objects with which foreign tourists seek to visit Japan are those which are either in the hands of the militarists or are inclined towards the big-army-and-big-navy advocates and are relying on propaganda of this sort for convincing the peasant farmer and his wife, on whose backs the greatest burden of taxation rests, that big armaments are necessary if this country is to remain independent. As far as the police are concerned, they have failed miserably in the ordinary business associated with a police force, namely, the detection and prevention of crime. Several murders and scores of robberies have not been traced as yet, although some of these occurred more than a twelvemonth ago and the police are perhaps using the spy scare as a smoke-screen for their sins of omission. The mass of the Japanese people lend an only too credulous ear to official or semi-official statements and are easily convinced that officialdom is infallible. The agitation of a section of the press, aided and abetted by the police is, however, not only making this country look ridiculous in the eyes of others, but is also doing Japan a deal of harm.

Budapest, Aug. 15.—The Rumanian Treasury has confiscated the Kisjenoe estate of Arch-Duke Joseph, comprising 20,000 hectares. —Reuter.

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LONDON SHORT OF READY MONEY

Only Two Plays that Pay: The Burden of H. C. L. and Taxation

THE HIGH PRICE OF BEER

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, June 29.

There are two theatres, and two theatres only, paying in London at the present time—"Loyalties" at the Ambassadors, and "Tons of Money" at the Shaftesbury. Every other one is losing money, and it is put down to high rents, summer time, the entertainments tax, graduated artistes' salaries and enormous payments to labour. By the way, as regards the last named, the theatres have cut the salaries of all labour employees, but there is no possibility of a musicians' lightning strike because there are too many unemployed. Most of these explanations of the slump in the theatre world usually ignore the fact that the public, which has not enough money to pay for beer, can hardly be expected to spend much on the entertainment tax, and so fine is the margin cut that the mother, who, to get them out of the way, will send her children to a 2d. gallery in a suburban hall, will not pay the extra penny which is demanded by the entertainment tax.

At the present time, we have still 1,500,000 people out of work and we pay £4,000,000 a week in unemployment benefit. Income tax is £64,000,000 in arrear, and there are any number of firms which owe vast sums in excess profits, a tax which has long since vanished but left its trail of indebtedness behind.

Nor will people buy anything if they can do without it. This week coal prices in London were cut 9/- a ton, and this despite the fact that for weeks we have been assured by everybody concerned that no one engaged in the industry was making more than about 5d. a ton profit and many were not even making that. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the miners, who are miserably paid at the present moment, even as low as 36/- a week for a full week's work, and considerably less for a part week, are meeting to discuss whether they will strike this winter or whether they shall put forward an entirely new policy with respect to the working of mines. At present, after the payment of wages and the ear-marking of a sufficient sum to meet the working charges of the mines, the owners take 17 per cent. of the profits and the miners 83 per cent.—a very good deal for the latter if there were any profits, but, as you probably know by this time, labour will never face any system of working which presents the possibilities of financial stress, even if by holding on till better times vast profits are assured.

The miners' leaders are by no means united on the desirability of terminating this working agreement, but in all probability the majority will decide to do so. Even then a strike is unlikely, since there is so much coal which nobody wants, that a strike would only add to the imbecility of much Labour policy nowadays. The engineers' strike has probably taught Labour a lesson, since the men have gone back without any bitterness against their employers but with a good deal against their own leaders. None of the retail shops are moreover doing well at the present time, and they only make profits by manipulating prices in the hopes that the public will not notice and on commodities which they cannot well do without.

Little for Luxuries.

There is probably not much, relatively speaking, spent on pure luxury although the Labour Party meeting at Edinburgh this week has screeched long and loudly at the excesses of the rich. I never see them. Being somewhat behind the scenes one gets to know how cheaply you can make a splash. You can take a house at Ascot and entertain a party for not much more than £200 for the entire cost of everything, motors included. And nearly all entertainment is done on a syndicated basis. The entertainment may be given in the name of one hostess, but the finances are often provided by several.

From all this you might imagine that the country as a whole is in a pretty bad way. Appearances are, though, quite deceitful. The Chancellor has stuck to his Budget and made practically no concessions on anything. I think he is foolish, but it is perfectly clear what his policy is. He is keeping big sums in reserve to produce a favourable Budget next year on which to go to the country with reductions on everything. There is, however, a good deal of bitterness that he has not reduced the cost of beer for the manual worker, who in days of good wages drank two pints a day and could easily afford it, but now, when he is only earning, say, 36/- a week, he cannot spend 7/- a week on the same amount out of such a relatively poor wage, so he goes without, or goes with but very little. As beer to him is a necessity, he bitterly resents the imposition. Most people forget that beer and spirits are the only two commodities in this country unaffected by the reduction of prices since the war.

Much Quiet Suffering.

Probably next to the manual worker, the lower middle class are having the worst time, since the relief in respect of income tax benefits them but little, and they have to face all the other burdens. Anti-tax resentment is perhaps less pronounced in summer time than in winter, and at present there may be a good deal of quiet suffering, but it is hardly articulate. Fortunately the very hot and dry weather has for the moment gone to pieces, and there has been a good deal of rain which has been invaluable to the country. This will bring down rapidly the prices of a vast number of commodities, and encourage allotment holders, of whom there are many hundred thousand in the country, and who after last year were beginning to despair that they would ever grow anything again.

In the circumstances, it is, therefore, pleasant to record that, socially and economically, things might be very much worse than they are. Financial stringency has not increased petty crime as one might expect, although expert cracksmen are constantly at work in London and always apparently with success. The police have done nothing, however, but chase about after Irishmen with murderous tendencies, so maybe the criminal profits by their inattention. Parliament is abused, of course, for everything that goes on, but the Cabinet seems to survive all attacks; there will be no General Election—unless over Ireland—before the spring, though there is to be an autumn session.

Optimistic captains of industry are still telling us the pleasant story, though I fancy they are now somewhat discredited as well intentioned leg-pullers. Still, it is better to have them than the pessimists who are always in evidence and, whenever anything goes wrong, always very assertive.

THE SHANTUNG MINES

A Scheme of Sino-Japanese Working

Tokio, Aug. 16.

Leading business men conferred to-day with the Foreign Minister regarding the organization of a Japanese syndicate for working the Shantung mines conjointly with the Chinese in accordance with the Shantung Agreement. The business men are expected to present a plan of organization shortly.—Reuter.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF POST OFFICES

A Japanese Protest

Tokio, Aug. 6.

The Government's decision to withdraw the Japanese post offices in China is regarded by the majority of the Japanese traders resident in the Republic with much concern. They are afraid that, after the abolition of the Japanese postal services in China, the Sino-Japanese trade will suffer no small inconvenience, and even loss, unless some special remedy is adopted having due regard to the fact that the Sino-Japanese transactions in different Chinese localities have hitherto been made almost entirely through post offices instead of through banks

The residents will shortly send their executive committee to the Home Government, with a written appeal in this respect.—Reuter.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Back to the Land Movement: Bad Times for Wealthy Squires: Mr. Shortt as a Judge

CABINET RESHUFFLING

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 5.

Most of June was very fine and very dry; the reservoirs falling, the farmers lamenting; and columns in the papers about the need for economising in the use of water. Towards the end of June and all the beginning of July, more or less constant rain; no more talk of drought; farmers purring with pleasure; townsfolk commencing to look gloomy; holiday makers asserting that the downpour was getting a "bit overdone." Truly we are never satisfied with what we have. Yet it has been a godsend to the country. The wheat crop never looked better and, though the rain comes too late to save the hay crop, which is poor, it will give a superb yield of all roots. Vegetables have at last dropped to reasonable values, though oddly enough both eggs and milk have gone up in price.

The farmer has not much whereof to complain, his chief uneasiness being the amount of disease which seems ineradicable, both swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease still causing great uneasiness to the Ministry of Agriculture. For the latter, we can find no cure. We put bacteriologists on a ship off the coast to study the disease and trace its causes; they have given the job up. Still the Royal Show at Cambridge this week was a great success, though marred by the weather. The entries were never so great nor the prizes so large.

There is a steadily growing "back to the land" movement. The allotment thirst seems insatiable, though it is most noticeable among townsfolk. Small holdings are less easy to secure and they pay indifferently. Specialized farming — pigs, poultry and the like—seems more remunerative. For all farms there is great competition and the recent high prices of land have caused many landlords to take advantage of the market. Yet the "owd Squire" is disappearing; he finds life too costly, just as do the old aristocracy. The Duke of Northumberland is trying to let Alnwick Castle, and the big establishments are the very cheapest to lease. You can pretty well get a baronial hall for nothing if you will undertake to keep it up adequately. Keep off it! Few want to enter service in any capacity nowadays and the country is only a lure to those who want to make money out of it. Every one waits for the leisured person or business man with money made in town and, like vultures, they descend on him and "skin" him.

THE CLEVAGE IN SOCIETY.

To a certain extent modern society is developing along clearly defined lines of cleavage. The clash of town and country; the antagonism of the sexes in almost all branches of active life; the conflict of youth and age; the militancy of ideals of all sorts; and the war of the classes fill the daily papers and if they notice a tendency, they help it along as a "stunt." Still, no silly season topics are required. We have Ireland; we have Palestinian troubles whereon the Government, chiefly by the aid of that marvellously improved politician, Mr. Churchill, scored a great victory this week; we have innumerable tragedies, some with the finer note of greatly tried humanity, others very sordid. Mr. Bottomley has lost his appeal and has gone to serve his long sentence. The chauffeur Allaway is being tried for the murder of Miss Wilkins at Bournemouth; he has put up a strong alibi. This defence is always effective, though seldom tried nowadays.

MR. SHORTT FOR THE BENCH.

We think, by the way, that just now we have rather a strong Bench of Judges, without great brilliancy, but with much solidity. Mr. Justice Darling is about to leave and Mr. Shortt will take his place, though, with the memories of True, some journals of the baser sort are still figuratively clamouring for his blood. Mr. Shortt will only depart when the Cabinet reshuffling takes place. Rumours of this have been flying about, but it seems Lord Curzon will not depart as was thought, for good; he has only phlebitis and will try to effect a cure abroad. We rather wish he would go. Still, certain changes are imminent.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin will leave the Board of Trade since he does not see eye to eye with the ultra-Free Traders and there has just been a great stir over the intended taxation under the Safeguarding of Industries Act of fabric glove material from Germany. Lancashire exports to Germany the semi-finished cotton product. Hence these tears. No one, however, thinks that the Cabinet will greatly change before next year, when, under the law, there will be an election. No one knows even then what will happen. The Coalitionists easily held East Nottingham, vacated by the death of Sir John Rees, and as usual the Wee Free was last. Personally, a Labour victory would not have surprised me. Maybe due to the electoral outlook, "L.G." is now devoting more attention to Parliament and he certainly possesses far more influence in the country than most believe—or affect to. Debates are constantly vamped up to shake his position.

THE SALE OF HONOURS.

Ireland seems out of the way for the moment; the Rutenberg concession in Palestine has general approval *faute de mieux*; there is now the violent manufactured criticism over the alleged sale of honours and there may have to be an inquiry. No doubt these are sometimes "sold." Every Party does it to replenish the war chest and Lord Elibank, the famous Liberal Whip, now dead, first specialized in what soon became a grave form of corruption. Only, no one is going to admit it. Parliament is much quieter, but, if there is obstruction, may sit till late in August and thus shorten the Recess, since an autumn session is assured to deal in detail with the Irish Constitutional Treaty, which both Parliaments must approve.

What puzzles us still is the cause of such multitudes of people about with reiterated complaints of misery in restricted house accommodation, and with so much unemployment. We have far fewer residents than before the War and far more industries. The only trouble is that people seem to be getting more and more dependent on the State, as in Germany of pre-war days. We must push them on to the land, if it will take them. We are far more sympathetic to emigration, especially of women.

Perhaps for this reason any Government nowadays is always under the limelight of criticism, and the present Ministry is by no means so bad as it is sometimes represented.

A MODERN OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE ST.

Rebuilding Scheme for Bank of England: Up-to-Date Six Storey Edifice

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 3.

All the essential plans have now been settled for the rebuilding of the Bank of England, though possibly they will not be made known yet, since the work will be carried out only in the course of the next two or three years. Clearly, even the Bank is waiting for the cost of building to fall.

Overseas visitors will all be interested in the future of the drab looking squat structure which has made the reputation of Mansion House Corner world-famous. Its very familiarity has saved—or settled, whichever designation be preferred—the façade of the Bank. The authorities, realizing the acute disappointment which would result from the destruction of the exterior bordering on Threadneedle Street and Prince's Street, will retain it, only it will no longer present quite the heavy appearance due to the unbroken wall. There will be a certain amount of remodelling, which will enable the creation of offices very much as now exist at the Royal Exchange. These offices apparently will be let out to various firms and, of course, will prove a most lucrative source of revenue, for any office in the neighbourhood is worth about £5,000 a year.

Behind the one story facade will rise the real new Bank building. It

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will be six storeys high, on essentially modern lines and, according to anticipation, will be occupied by the Bank itself. At present, there is not room for a large number of the staff—say, about one third—and, as a result, they have to be housed in the vicinity, much to the inconvenience of the business of the institution. Those, by the way, who think that the Bank staff is relatively small may be interested to learn that about 3,000 persons are actually employed and they need a considerable amount of accommodation. It is regarded as unlikely that the erection of this structure will much hurt public sentiment as an innovation. Even now, the rear or central part of the Bank is only visible from the Mansion House opposite and hence few passersby are familiar with most of the present structure. It will, moreover, be designed on restrained and, so far as possible, aesthetic lines, consistent, of course with the maximum of convenience.

It is understood that during the rebuilding the staff will largely quit the present structure altogether and will be housed either in Pinners Hall or in the immediate vicinity; indeed, arrangements have already been made for the migration. This step has been taken so that the Bank may meet City convenience by remaining in the immediate vicinity of the banking and stockbroking worlds.

It is not correct that there has ever been any serious suggestion that the Bank should change its site. It would be most ill-advised for it to do so, however large the sum could be realized by marketing the considerable acreage on which the structure now stands. Possibly the idea arose in connexion with the almost settled policy of moving the industrial portion of the Royal Mint into the country. This proposal is now under consideration and is likely to be carried into effect; the Mint offices will remain where they are, but the actual coinage machinery will be installed elsewhere, on far more up-to-date lines. Since it is believed to be possible that gold currency will be re-introduced about two years from now, it is essential to make arrangements well in advance. At the same time, there is such a strong volume of opinion in favour of the partial retention at all events, of paper money, that any complete reversion to pre-war custom in respect of the currency is very unlikely.

Mr. Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications, is reported by the "Eastern Times" to have proposed a new loan of $80,000,000, the security for which would be the proceeds of a general increased tariff on all national railways.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. Rasmussen, manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at Wuhu, and Miss Dorothy Schapens, of Macao, who recently arrived in China from Europe. Miss Schapens has lately been a resident of Kuling, being the guest of M. Guernier, Commissioner of Customs.

IRELAND'S LOST TREASURES

Priceless Records now only Ashes: 40,000 Volumes, Mostly First Editions, of Ireland's History for Centuries

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 5.

Civil war is never a nice thing, but there are times when it can be carried on with a surprising lack of restraint and even decorum. Such is the war in Ireland, yet, looking back on it, I do not think they have quite conducted it with the full measure of artistic effect which one would have expected from the aesthetic Irishmen. Was it necessary to proceed to the extremes of destroying the architectural treasures of Dublin to dislodge what have turned out to be some 1,000 young men and boys, many of the latter mere children. In the Great War there were things called "tear shells;" I believe they were very effective and they might well have been employed in Dublin, since they do not cause loss of life and they leave behind only momentary inconvenience. The Free State troops were out, however, to save life and hence they used only very light artillery and none of the fierce measures of modern warfare. As a result, the rebels had plenty of time to fortify their headquarters at the Four Courts and to station mines which, when they blew up, not merely wrecked irreparably a magnificent structure, but destroyed artistic treasures of irreplaceable value. Let me explain.

The famous Law Library, of which now nothing remains but a pile of ashes, contained about 40,000 volumes, mostly first editions. All the contents of the Record Office have gone. Much of the material for a complete history of Ireland, even before an English King ever set foot in the country, has been wiped out, and large numbers of the ancient documents had never been scientifically examined. A few went back as far as the 11th Century, among them being the grants from the Pope creating the first Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral. All the wills of distinguished Irishmen, Dean Swift included, have vanished. Survey volumes on the lines of the English Doomsday Book are no more. The loss of the old Exchequer Reports is a matter of keen regret, for their embossed leather bindings were most magnificent examples of 17th and 18th century work in a style which is now a forgotten art. All the legal records of the country have disappeared and all the documents—wills securities and valuables—recording the cases of the 1,100 lunatics in the country. The official details of some 600 limited companies are supposed to have gone up in smoke. So much for the Four Courts—an episode which makes us wonder whether the Irish Republicans are much better than the Germans who burned Louvain. Elsewhere, all round the centre of the city, buildings have been gutted, wrecked and set on fire, even though the Free Staters have now won in the Capital.

Annoyed at Property Destruction.

The better Irish, too, are annoyed at the terrible destruction of property, because, after all, they have to live in the country and it is a puerile policy to make their conditions worse than they need be. Curiously enough, up to the present we have not had quite so much talk about "martyrs," though we shall get it when the Irish Parliament meets. Everyone seems to think that the Republicans, though they doubtless fought for an ideal, pretty well deserved all they got, and if the country was on their side it would have shown its feelings long since.

All this has only happened just in time to allay British animosity. The dreadful story of outraging a woman was quite true and discussed in the House of Lords last night, while it now seems that the three British officers who were seized unarmed in the early spring, near Macroon, were summarily hung on a tree by the I.R.A. A nation can stand a lot of this but there comes a time when public anger boils over, and we have been perilously near that point. If Mr. Collins had not moved, a crusade to do what he would have failed to do would have swept this country from end to end. This danger has at least been averted, and, marvellous to say, Ulster is still quiet.

SOOCHOW IMPROVEMENT

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Aug. 16.

After an absence of more than a year, your correspondent finds quite a number of changes in this old city. The city lighting plant has been greatly improved, and there is perhaps an even greater improvement in the telephone service, the wires having been placed in large overhead cables, with other improvements in the central office. Two of the hospitals have been rebuilt, and another new hospital completed.

It is a relief to learn that the reports of an annual cholera season, that one has been hearing in the Japanese ports for the past two weeks, are greatly exaggerated. Here in Soochow the cholera does not seem to be claiming any more victims than is usually the case during August and September.

The Amur Railway

Vladivostok, Aug. 15.

The Chita Government has, in principle, decided to turn over the Amur Railroad to the Moscow Government owing to the Chita Government being without funds to carry out essential renovation of the track.—Reuter.

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PARIS LETTERS

M. Poincare on the Joys and Duties of Journalism: The Need of Concord

GRAND PRIX FROCKS

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, June 26.

M. Poincaré thinks that Gambetta's celebrated saying about journalism leading to anything on condition that one gets out of it, should not be taken too literally. Speaking at a Press banquet the other evening, the Premier asked who were the journalists who left their profession without any idea of coming back to it? When a man, he said, has once tasted the delight of giving independent expression to ideas which he believes to be for the good of the community, how can he abandon the struggle? The only gateway through which a real journalist can leave journalism is that of the burial vault where he will one day go to rest from the toils of this life. There is no genuine journalist who is not passionately attached to his profession which, in spite of its uncertainty and its perils, is one of the finest and highest of all, as it helps towards the supremacy of human thought and the final victory of truth.

I know well enough, he went on, that the truth is not always easy to grasp at once. We always have scientific theories which we think are eternal principles until we find them staggering under the blows of newer theories. The life of nations, alas, is made up of even more fugitive contingencies, and when we look at facts we are never quite certain of being able to grasp the whole truth. We only see bits of it. What was true yesterday is not quite true to-day, and what may be thought true to-day may be looked upon to-morrow as error. Let not this tempt us, however, to give way to scepticism. Do not let us amuse ourselves by throwing away what we have in our hands. Any genuine effort, however slight, leaves a deeper trace on the work of civilization than the most brilliant forms of dilettantism or irony. As we are always liable to be mistaken, and to misunderstand what may be the perfectly genuine convictions of our adversaries, let us abstain from putting forward our own views in any violent or offensive form. I know that insult and calumny are very tempting to the man who writes, just as they are to the man who speaks. They are so convenient, and they save us the trouble of looking for reasons and reasonings: but, after the terrible crisis we have gone through, we need peace and unity. It is for French journalists to impress upon their fellow citizens the vital need for concord, and to set them the example.

The Grand Prix.

More fortunate than Ascot, the "Grande Semaine" was fine on the whole, though a trifle unsettled. The final day, which as usual brought the climax in the shape of the Grand Prix, the most valuable race of the French season, was rather cold and unsettled, but the rain held off until next day. President Millerand takes no personal interest in racing, but he considers attendance at the Grand Prix to be one of the ceremonial duties of his office, and so he came with Mme. Millerand in a carriage drawn by six horses with outriders, arriving just as the horses were going out for the second race, and leaving immediately after the big event. The most conspicuous figure was the Emperor of Annam in a long tunic covered with gold embroidery. Some surprise was caused by the military salute with which he answered the plaudits of the crowd, but he had no other resource. He never salutes in his own country, where his subjects are not supposed to lift their eyes to him, and to raise his mandarin hat or join hands in the ordinary Chinese fashion would have been utterly inconsistent with his exalted position, so he took refuge in the miltary salute. He had shown ready tact on the previous day when paying his official visit to the Hôtel de Ville. Someone presented him with a pen for signing the distinguished visitors' book, instead of providing him with a brush for tracing Chinese characters. He took the pen and wrote his name in French, thus giving time for a member of his suite to produce a brush, with which he inscribed himself in due form.

The Grand Prix produced a good enough race but it was practically without international interest, not one of the English horses that ran having the slightest chance. The winner was the first favourite, Kefalin, owned by M. N. E. Ambatielos, a Greek shipowner, who made a great deal of money during the war by letting his ships to the Allies. Scores of mannequins wearing the very latest and most startling dress creations wandered about the enclosure, this form of advertising being in great favour with the Parisian dressmakers at present, though how anyone can identify a dress thus displayed with the firm that makes it is one of those mysteries that the male mind cannot grasp. Smart the Grand Prix has long ceased to be, and, but for these mannequins, Kefalin's day would have been almost dowdy. The few really elegant women kept to the black crepe dresses and hats which have become a kind of uniform.

The standard of dress among the men in the paddock was distinctly low. One man tried to enter in a cloth cap and a shabby waterproof, but this was too much for the attendants at the gate, and he was refused admission although he offered very kindly to put his cap in his pocket and go about bareheaded. Some men deliberately smoked pipes, to the horror of more old-fashioned racegoers. Apparently the efforts of the Opera subscribers towards better dressing by men have not yet borne fruit.

The Bessarabo Crime.

That remarkable woman Mme. Bessarabo, convicted of killing her husband, whose body she sent to Nancy in a trunk, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. Her daughter Paule was acquitted, no doubt on the supposition that she acted entirely under her mother's influence. Throughout the trial Mme. Bessarabo allowed her imagination to run riot, and confused every issue under a cloud of verbiage that must have driven her counsel to despair. Seldom indeed has so voluble a prisoner been seen in the dock. It was impossible to pin her down to anything definite. She tried to persuade the jury that the deed was committed by a third party whose name she was too scrupulous to mention, but such heroic silence seemed impossible in so loquacious a person. The suicide of her first husband and the gloomy forebodings expressed by the second not long before his tragic death told heavily against her. All that her counsel could do was to convey the impression that the victim was a sort of commercial adventurer not overburdened with scruples. As Mme. Bessarabo has appealed against her conviction, it will now be for the Court of Cassation to decide whether the safeguards provided by law were respected at the trial. In the meantime both she and her daughter have received offers of marriage. The supply of "cranks" is inexhaustible, and every *cause célèbre* brings out a few choice specimens from the crowd.

The Long-Distance Cycle Road Racing: Public Enthralled: An Arduous Test

July 4.

Out of fashion long ago in England, long-distance cycle road racing has remained very popular in France. Cycling has the advantage of being a cheap sport, and a road race is a spectacle for which no entrance fees can be charged. It may safely be said that the big cycling fixtures of the summer interest a considerably larger proportion of the French population than any other sport, including even horse-racing. The amount of courage and endurance required from the riders who take part in these competitions, the eagerness with which their exploits are watched and the publicity given to them in the newspapers, as freely as in the heyday of cycling a quarter of a century ago, help to explain the fine qualities shown by the French army in the war.

The annual race round France, now producing a magnificent struggle among the leading French and Belgian professional cyclists, is now in progress. The total distance to be covered is about 3,200 miles, divided into stages with a day's interval between them. Each stage may be said to constitute a race in itself, the prizes being allotted not only for the general total of times throughout

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the competition but for the first three places in each stage. All these prizes are keenly fought for, and some of the finishes are as exciting as any seen on a velodrome track. At Bayonne yesterday, after a 300-mile ride from Les Sables d'Olonne, six riders finished in a bunch, and Alavoine, who was placed first, had to make such tremendous efforts that he fell exhausted into the arms of his trainers directly after he had passed the post. Bursts of racing at high speed are frequent. Sometimes the leaders, observing that a rival shows signs of lagging behind, suddenly dash off and pedal furiously at the rate of 25 miles or so an hour, in the hope of shaking him off, and if he is caught napping, he has to set his teeth and tear after them, alone and unaided.

LUNCHOEN ON THE WHEE.

There is no time to sit down and eat a meal in comfort. Sandwiches and bottles are hastily thrust into capacious pockets and the dust-covered or mud-bespattered riders push on, guiding the machine with their feet so as to have one hand free for a sandwich and the other for a bottle. Sometimes one of the bunch will amuse himself by sprinting away, whereupon the others drop their refreshments, pedal after him, and, when they overtake him, reproach him bitterly for thus disturbing their meals. Accidents are frequent. A drunken man zigzagging across the road 40 miles from Bayonne brought down five riders, smashing three out of the five machines. Local cyclists following the race promptly gave up their own wheels, and the three plucky competitors, bleeding from cuts about the head and legs, set off again with their shattered machines on their backs.

At the head of the classification is Christophe, a veteran of 40, who has been a professional cyclist for nearly 20 years, but he is only eight minutes in front of his most formidable rival. Twice already while leading in this race in previous years he has smashed his machine in the mountains and had to carry it several miles before being able to get it repaired. Another of his races, from Milan to San Remo, took place in a snowstorm which lasted from beginning to end.

BANQUE INDUSTRIEL'E CURIOSITIES.

Some further light on the operations of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is provided by a report submitted to the Senate by one of its members, M. Guillaume Poulle, who was appointed to investigate the application for permission to prosecute one of the directors, M. Perchot, who sits in the Senate. M. Poulle quotes extracts from the experts' reports which have not hitherto received publicity.

One of the experts, M. Doyen, found that the legal payments to reserve and sinking fund should have amounted to Frs. 39,367,717 but as only a part of the proper amounts had been set aside, the reserves and profits at the end of December 1920 came to only Frs. 25, 671,659 so that, instead of paying a dividend, the directorate should have announced a deficit of over Frs. 13,000,000. M. Germain, another expert, writes:

"It is perfectly clear that the Board of Directors failed to set aside the requisite amounts for reserve and sinking fund, and knowingly presented a profit and loss account showing a credit balance, so that the shareholders were induced to vote a dividend which I can only regard as fictitious."

In regard to the increase of capital and issue of new shares, a third expert, M. Poisson, says:

"The lists of subscribers to the shares issued in May 1919 and April, 1920, include several persons and companies whose financial position was incompatible with the possession of sufficient capital to take up such large amounts of shares The names of these persons and firms are to be found in the list of the Bank's largest debtors."

As for M. Perchot, who received in all Frs. 24,000 as director's fees, he alleges that he was kept in ignorance of what was going on. He throws the blame on M. Pernotte, the managing director, who is now waiting for the judgement of the court which tried him.

SHOWING THE FLAG.

China is included in the programme of a round-the-world tour which is to be made by two French warships for the purpose of "showing the flag" and developing business relations. The vessels selected are two old armoured cruisers, the Victor Hugo and the Jules Ferry. They will carry representatives of several Government departments, whose duty it will be to investigate the conditions prevailing at various foreign ports, advertise French produce and manufactures, and, in general, carry on economic propaganda. The visit of this "flying squadron," as it is called, will also serve as a token of the mother country's gratitude for the assistance given by the colonies during the war.

The squadron will leave Toulon about the end of October, call at Jibutil and Madagascar and then proceed to Australia and New Zealand, where all the principal ports will be visited. The squadron will then go to Nouméa, Japan, China, Indo-China and home by way of Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Jibutil and the Suez Canal. The tour is expected to last about nine months. It was proposed by Rear Admiral Gilly, and this officer has been placed in command of the squadron.

A foreign lady in Tientsin who lost her watch had a servant arrested the other day on a charge of theft. Taken to the police station, the accused showed a complete inability to articulate, and the officer in charge almost immediately afterwards recovered not only one missing watch but likewise another. He inserted a hooked piece of wire down the man's throat and promptly fished up the two watches. This story is vouched for by the "N. C. D. Mail."

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

Japanese the Paupers of the World: Great Britain Richest Individually

Tokio, August 8.

According to the returns published by the Finance Office here, the Japanese are the poorest citizens in the world, as the following table of comparative national wealth attests:

Countries	Gross wealth (Yen)	Per head (Yen)
Japan	86,000,000,0000	1,539
Britain	360,000,000,000	7,909
America	700,000,000,000	6,578
France	200.000,000,000	4,823
Italy	60,000,000,000	1,633
Germany	166,000,000,000	2,726
Belgium	24,000,000,000	3,169

—Reuter.

JAPAN'S LABOUR TROUBLES

Strike of Gas and Electricity Companies' Employees

Tokio, Aug. 11.

As a result of the scandal involv- the Tokio Gas & Electric Engineering Co., Ld., the 400 workmen employed in the Arms Factory belonging to the company have gone on strike and demanded the discharge of those who are guilty of the alleged irregularities. This factory constitutes the most vital part of the company's business, and the strike of these employees is a serious matter for the management, which has suggested the appointment of workmen's representatives to carry on negotiations in the hope of reaching a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

Another strike is reported on the part of the Tamagawa Electric Car Co.'s men, 120 of whom have struck for an increase of wages and the immediate adoption of an 8-hour day. The company has announced its intention of discharging the leaders of the strike, and this has caused additional excitement among the employees.—Reuter.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

Improving the Accommodation

Hongkong, Aug. 15.

With the object of relieving the present congestion, a meeting of the members of the Hongkong Jockey Club to-day approved the Stewards' proposed scheme for improvement of arrangements at the race course for the pari-mutuel and the provision of a members' enclosure. A railed in enclosure at the paddock will be provided for the use of the general public and a paddock for ponies to parade before the race similar to that in Shanghai.—Reuter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Amazing Statistics of Crime: Investigating Committee's Severe Remarks on the Ineffective Administration of the Law

THE BETTER SIDE: PHILANTHROPY IN MILLIONS

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, July 22.

Some amazing revelations have recently been made in connexion with an investigation of the prevalence of crime and the inadequacy of the measures employed in its suppression. The investigation has been made by the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association, which has visited six widely separated portions of the country, taking the testimony of distinguished jurists and lawyers, and coordinating the records of criminal courts and other statistics of crime.

One of the most astonishing features of the Committee's report is the fact that of the total population of the country one in every 300 is engaged in organized crime. It is doubtful whether even our best informed criminologists were prepared for statistics so startling. Scarcely less appalling are the statistics that show murder to be 20 times as common in this country as in the British Empire. During the seven years covered by the investigation there were 131,000 murders in the United States, and only 2,200 executions, or one execution to every 60 murders, as compared with one execution to every two murders in England and Canada.

The geographical distribution of criminality is equally interesting During the seven-year period Los Angeles stood at the head of the criminal list with three times as many murders in proportion to its population as New York and twice as many as Chicago. In 1921 St. Louis had 426 murders, or more than ten times as many as New York. Los Angeles slightly exceeded its seven-year average, and was closely followed by Washington, most of whose crimes are committed by negroes, although the coloured population of the city constitutes only 25 per cent of the total. Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New Orleans follow in the order named, New York being one of the lowest, entirely belying its reputation. As regards burglaries and housebreakings, the opening months of the present year found Los Angeles again heading the list, followed by Chicago and Washington. St. Louis stands sixth and New York eleventh.

Maladministration of the Law.

It would have carried the Committee too far afield to have inquired why the city that was only sixth in burglaries was first in murders, or to have attempted a solution of any of the intricate problems involved in the geographical distribution of the major crimes. But it had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the prevalence of crime was due in general to the lax administration of the law and to other defects in our judicial system.

Fifteen recommendations have been agreed upon by the Committee, and it is not unlikely that before the annual meeting of the Bar Association, to be held at San Francisco on August 9, 10 and 11, other recommendations may be adopted, there having been several sweeping reforms urged upon the Committee by distinguished jurists regarding which no action has been taken.

Prominent among the 15 is the divorce of all judicial officials from politics, together with an increase in their number and a betterment of their quality. Under no circumstances, says the Committee, should a judge be allowed to become a candidate for any other office unless he first resigns his judicial position, an announcement of his candidacy to act automatically as a resignation.

An increase in the powers of trial judges is also recommended, and that they should sum up not alone as to the law, but also as to the facts, so as to clarify the issues for the jury.

One of the most important recommendations looks to the abolition of reversals of judgement on pure technicalities. No greater reform in American legal procedure than this could be made. Readers of the "North-China Daily News" may remember that when the Earl of Reading, then Lord Chief Justice of England, was in this country he told the New York State Bar Association that in English judicial procedure there was a marked and growing tendency to regard every case from the standpoint of equity. In America unfortunately the ends of justice are almost daily frustrated on the merest technicalities. In this connexion I may mention that a great impression has been created in this country by the sentencing of Horatio Bottomley immediately upon his conviction and by the prompt affirmation of the verdict and sentence by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The diversity of the codes of law and of the methods of criminal procedure in the 48 states is referred to by the Committee as calling for investigation and harmonization.

Among the reforms advocated aside from those in court procedure are the prohibition of the interestate transportation of firearms and their importation from abroad; a more stringent limitation of immigration so as more effectually to exclude the entrance into the United States of criminals and defectives, and a federal enactment dealing with mob violence within the limits of the Constitution.

The last recommendation of the 15 takes the form of a denunciation of that mollycoddling of prisoners by silly women which has long been so common and so disgraceful. Prisoners guilty of the most heinous crimes are treated as if society had committed a wrong against them. They are visited in prison, given flowers, read to, sung to, and made heroes of.

Testimony of New York Jurists.

Jurists of New York presented the Committee with so much interesting and valuable testimony that only lack of space prevents me from quoting it at considerable length. Mr. Justice Dike, of the State Supreme Court, said that next to efficiency on the part of the police he ranked prompt and severe action by the courts as the chief preventive measures, adding that criminals were encouraged by every measure that diminished the authority of the courts. In this connexion he quoted a ruling of the Attorney General with regard to prisoners freed by the Parole Board which, he said, had had a most pernicious effect. Justice Dike favoured a relaxation of the rule against hearsay evidence and said that prosecuting attorneys ought to have the privilege, now denied them, of commenting upon the non-appearance of the criminal on the stand.

Ex-Justice Goff, of the same court, suggested the disbarment of lawyers who publicly discussed the cases of their clients before trial. He strongly deprecated the rule requiring an interval between conviction and sentence as largely destructive of the moral effect of the conviction, and sometimes affording opportunity for the exercise of improper influence upon the judge.

Mr. Henry W. Taft, past President of the New York State Bar Association and brother of the Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court expressed the opinion that the rules of evidence in criminal cases were so greatly to the advantage of the accused that it would really be conducive to the ends of justice to abolish them altogether.

Mr. William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate of New York City, said that in no other country in the world do so many people go armed as in America, and he declared the pistol to be the curse of the country. Quoting recent English statistics he said that there were only 15 murders in London last year. Only two of them went unsolved and only one trial resulted in an acquittal.

The Whipping Post.

The Committee has not gone so far as to recommend the whipping post, but the chairman expressed his individual approval of it, stating that criminals keep away from Delaware where flogging is employed in the punishment of certain crimes, and adding that it

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has contributed very largely to the limitation of crime in England.

Remarks let fall by individual members of the Committee make it clear that they regard the legal profession itself as chiefly responsible for the maintenance of justice-thwarting methods, the different state legislatures, like Congress itself, being composed largely of country lawyers. This being the case, the presentation of the Committee's report to the American Bar Association may perhaps be productive of good.

Chief Justice Taft's recent visit to England was avowedly for the purpose of studying the practical working of the English judicial system, and it is understood that he also will present certain recommendations to the Bar Association.

ANOTHER SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE, SPLENDID MUNIFICENCE.

It is pleasant to turn from the records of crime to those of charity and beneficence, where men who count their money by millions count their benefactions by millions also. Since the beginning of last year 35 gifts, ranging from seven of one million dollars each to one of nearly 48 millions, another of 55 millions, and a third of 63 and three-quarter millions, have been devoted to education, art, religion and the relief of suffering.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, whose benefactions now exceed a total of $500 million, heads the list, he and the trusts he has so lavishly endowed distributing during a brief year and a half upwards of 130 million dollars.

Among other large amounts—some of them bequests and others gifts made during the lifetime of the donors—are the following: For education and art, Mr. H. C. Frick, 55 million dollars; for colleges and hospitals, Mr. Edmund C. Converse, 20 millions; for education and hospitals, Mr. George Eastern, 18 millions, to Harvard, Columbia and Johns Hopkins Universities, Captain J. R. de Lamar, $16,623,000; for the extension of Armour Institute, Chicago, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, $6,000,000, and to the city of Boston, for works of utility and beauty, Mr. George R. White, five millions. In addition there were 16 other gifts ranging from $1,170,000 to $4,500,000, and this takes no account of the immense number of donations of from one thousand to one million dollars that have poured into the treasuries of our educational and benevolent institutions.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.—There are extensive floods in the Midnapore district, Bengal. Over a hundred square miles are inundated. The Government has arranged for relief.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Railway connexion from the Inland Sea to the Japan Sea has at last been established by the completed excavation of the Sirai Tunnel between Hiroshima-ken and Shimane-kan.—Reuter.

BATTLESHIPS FOR TARGETS

Gun and Aeroplane Practice on Vessels Condemned under the Washington Treaty

Tokio, Aug. 8.

In execution of the Washington Treaty regarding naval armaments, the battleships Satsuma, Aki, Kaga and Tosa will be excluded from the Imperial Navy. An announcement is made that they will be used for tactical and strategical experiments.

According to naval authorities, the Satsuma and the Aki will be made targets for gunfire from the battleships Nagato and Mutsu at the entrace of Tokio Harbour. The Kaga and the Tosa will be made the object of aeroplane attacks, the former at Tokio Bay and the latter at Kure.—Reuter.

Arrangements for Fulfilling Treaty

Tokio, Aug. 16.

The Naval Department has to-day made the following announcement:

The Japanese Navy, with a view to speedily effecting, on the coming into force of the Treaty for the limitation of naval armaments, the scrapping of war vessels to be so disposed of under the Treaty, has decided on the following preparatory operations:—

(1) The Aki and the Satsuma to be transferred to Yokosuka where they are to be scrapped.
(2) The Katori and the Kashima to be sent to Kure, where their turrets are to be landed, and then to come to Maizuru where they are to be scrapped.
(3) The Kurama to have her turrets landed at Kure and then to be sent to Sasebo, where she is to be scrapped.
(4) The Ikoma to have her turrets landed at Yokosuka and then to be sent to Sasebo where she is to be scrapped.
(5) Part of the operations preparatory to the scrapping of the war vessels under the Naval Treaty, other than those mentioned in the foregoing, to be carried out at the naval stations to which they respectively belong.
(6) The war vessels the preparatory operations on which, as above mentioned, have been completed are to wait for further orders until the coming into force of the Naval Treaty.—Eastern News Agency.

The Evacuation of Siberia

Tokio, Aug. 8.

The first batch of the Japanese expeditionary troops from Siberia will be withdrawn by the end of the current month, so that the promised evacuation may be completed by the end of October. Simultaneously with the withdrawal of the troops, Lieut.-Gen. Tachibana, Commander of the expeditionary troops, will, it is reported, be appointed Military Councillor, while at Harbin and Vladivostok a few officers will be stationed as information agents.—Reuter.

Tokio, Aug. 15.

The War Office to-day announces that the Japanese contingents to Vladivostok will commence their withdrawal as from the 26th instant.—Eastern News Agency.

JAPANESE APPOINTMENTS

Delegates to League of Nations

Tokio, Aug. 14.

Mr. Seiichi Takahashi has been appointed Consul-General in Hongkong.

The Japanese Ambassadors in London, Paris, and Brussels have been appointed delegates to the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Minister in Rio de Janeiro has been appointed Envoy to the Brazilian Centenary.

Mr. Shoda, of the Finance Department, has been appointed Superintendent of Japanese settlements in China.—Reuter.

Japan Opposed to Loans to China

Tokio, Aug. 14.

Japan's attitude of non-interference in Chinese domestic affairs in respect of her sovereignty has been reaffirmed in an official announcement until China has established a unified Government representing the will of the people, Japan considers it inappropriate and premature to give financial aid to China, which, if done, would not only violate the principles of foreign policy already laid down in the purposes of the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, but would hinder tendencies in China towards better conditions and real unification.—Reuter.

Army Retrenchment in Japan

Tokio, Aug. 15.

The first steps in military reorganization were taken to-day when seven artillery regiments were disbanded and 328 field officers, including 42 with the rank of General, were officially placed on the waiting list. These changes involve promotions and new appointments among which Major-General Hayashi replaces Major-General Higashi as Military Attaché in Peking, the latter becoming commander of the Shimonoseki Forts.—Reuter.

Tokio, Aug. 15

As previously reported, the first dismissal of general officers in connexion with the reduction of the Army's strength has been carried out, and at the same time over 56,000 non-commissioned officers and men have to-day been simultaneously discharged from military service throughout all Divisions.—Eastern News agency.

56,000 Troops Disbanded

Tokio, Aug. 16.

The total number of troops of all arms disbanded under the military reform scheme is 56,000.—Reuter.

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SCOTTISH LETTER

All-Conquering Golf: Its Scots Nursery: A Roman Catholic Marchioness: The Crofter's Powders

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, July 5.

To the Earl of Balfour more than to any man living is due praise for introducing to the English nation, and consequently to the whole habitable globe, the Scottish game of golf. Fifty years ago golf was practically confined to the long stretches of green sward on both sides of the Firth of Forth. True, there were one or two makeshift expanses elsewhere—Wimbledon Common, Blackheath, and th like—where exiled Scots stolidly pursued their national pastime amid ribald laughter. But the true devotees found refuge on proper "links"—a term which is correctly defined by Robert Louis Stevenson as "a Scottish name for sand which has ceased drifting and has become more or less solidly covered by turf." Thanks to "Mr. Arthur Golfour," as the cartoonists of the last generation were wont to describe him, the merriment of those who then made mock of the "confounded Scotch croquet" was soon transformed to deadly earnestness. Over the length and breadth of the land men succumbed to the now universal craze, and those who came to scoff remained to play.

Standardizing the Game.

Amidst the turmoil of championship meetings, standardization of clubs and balls, general rules, local by-laws, and all the rest of it, it is rather refreshing, if perhaps a little sad, to recall the primitive days when the etiquette of the game was found, not on the printed page, but in the natural good taste and feeling of sportsmen, who required no central authority to instruct them upon the iniquity of grounding an iron in a bunker or playing on to the putting green while others were holding out. No doubt their playing clubs would seem fearsome and archaic weapons in the eyes of the golfer of the twentieth century. The heads of their drivers and spoons were long, it is true, but not longer than the heads of many who wielded them. A cleek, a "sand iron, and a wooden putter usually completed the bag of sticks. Niblicks were just coming into vogue; mashies, jiggers, and all such contraptions were unknown. Ther were no specially marked off teeing grounds on many of the courses. Your caddie, if you had one, simply groped for a handful of sand in the hole itself. Then you teed up your ball two or three club lengths off and drove for the next hole. No one thought of levelling, mowing, or rolling a putting green.

Six, Fifteen and Eighteen Holes.

Every links was a law unto itself as to the number of holes in a round. It so happened that there were 18 at St. Andrews, hence the universal practice of the world now. But at Bruntsfield links, a "mud course" within the city of Edinburgh, there were only six holes, Musselburgh boasted nine, Gullane 15, and, before North Berwick was stretched to its present dimensions, there were originally seven holes there, then nine, and subsequently a short course of 18. At Elie there were 11 holes, then 15, which was also the original number at Prestwick.

The Evolution of the Caddie.

The hangers-on of the game were a motley crew, followers of the blind alley employment of carrying clubs, with the exception of a small number of skilled men who actually made golf clubs and hammered the solid guttapercha balls. There flourished about the golf courses a ragamuffin rapscallion band of rather disreputable but exceedingly amusing loafers, often secretly risking their day's pay by backing their "man" whose clubs they carried, cursing him heartily in their hearts for every foozled shot, and drinking his health even more heartily after a successful round. But they could play golf; of that there was no question. A "professional tournament" was a weird and wonderful spectacle. An air of respectability would be thrown round it by the St. Andrews contingent. But alongside of these aristocrats of the profession came the contingent who ducked and curtsied to the ball as the supple-shafted club curled round their necks with the true "Musselburgh swing." A free-and-easy, happy-go-lucky, collarless collection of waifs and strays they were, each armed with one or two borrowed clubs with which he whacked blackened and solid gutta balls round the links with marvellous precision, if with somewhat alcoholic enthusiasm. For them there were no inviting jobs as greenkeepers all over the civilized world. The stage on which they played was no wide theatre, only a small set of playgrounds in comparatively remote districts of Scotland. But they were the pioneers of modern golf, and, in spite of their frailties and failings, deserve to be held in remembrance by their fortunate descendants, the professional players of modern days.

Inventor of Pneumatic Tyre.

The centenary of the birth of a distinguished son of Stonehaven, Robert William Thomson, inventor of the pneumatic tyre, has been honoured by the unveiling of a bronze tablet affixed to the house in Market Square where he was born. The monument is largely due to the members of the Royal Scottish Automobile Club. Thomson took out a patent for "a hollow belt composed of some air—and water-tight material, such as caoutchouc or guttapercha, and inflate it with air, whereby the wheels will, in every part of their revolution, present a cushion of air to the ground." He also explains how, in case of heavy wear, the tyre might be protected by flat-headed rivets, and how the inner tube was made of folds of canvas saturated with indiarubber and vulcanized.

Scotland and Ireland Compared.

It is instructive to contrast the present state of Ireland, endowed with two Legislatures, with the attitude of Scotland when it lost its 400-year-old Parliament. In Ireland there is civil war; in Scotland the situation was summed up in a bitter jest. Lord Chancellor Seaforth whipped out the famous phrase, "There's the end of an auld sang." Irishmen are slaying each other over the greatest gift of self-government made to any people since the Union of South Africa. Here in the North Scotsmen regarded the loss of self-government as an affront to their nationality; the "auld sang" lingered long in their hearts. There were plots against the Government. But there was no appeal to arms. The sub-conscious common-sense of the people triumphed. And in the end, with the recognition of the value of the trade with the American colonies, and the setting in of industrial prosperity, the Union was accepted as "necessary and desirable."

The condition of Ireland today, also recalls a stinging passage in Carlyle's "Irish Journey,"—"Thought of the 'Battle of Vinegar Hill,' but not with interest, with sorrow rather and contempt; one of the ten times ten thousand futile, fruitless 'battles,' this brawling, unreasonable people has fought."

The Faith of Lady Lothian.

"Cecil Marchioness of Lothian" is an interesting and in parts an amusing book, from the pen of "Cecil Kerr." The Marchioness had only ten years of married life, but these early Victorian times were the days of large families, and she was left a widow with six children about her. She fell under the influence of Dr. Pusey, and horrified her Scottish friends and relations by preferring the word "kneelings" to "sittings." "What should I do without my beloved litany?" she demanded, and did penance in Holy Week. That was before she "went over" altogether. Her eldest sons remained faithful to Presbyterianism; one of them took pains to show her that he objected to her conversion, but joined in the hope that "the awkwardness which will necessarily be introduced into the family will be very slight."

They tried to keep the influence of Lady Lothian away from her younger sons. Guardians were strict and alarmed. When a woman will she will, however, and the devout Marchioness collected two of her boys at night and had them received by a bishop. Watch and ward was kept on another, who was in the Navy, and considered to be reasonably out of his mother's reach. The Admiral signalled from Sheerness, "Send Lord Walter ashore to be confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury." Lord Walter's mother, however,

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had taken the precaution of having him confirmed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark!

It can easily be imagined how this enthusiastic and determined woman worried her Presbyterian kin in Scotland. It was a time when distinguished converts were numerous. "Lothair" Marquis of Bute and Charlotte Duchess of Buccleuch were two of them. The Duchess, a neighbour of Lady Lothian (the son of the one married the daughter of the other), was told that she would "ruin the Duke with the Queen." But she persisted, although her unhappy Duke fainted every time the subject was mentioned.

Lady Lothian died, as she would have desired, on pilgrimage in Rome, after saying many prayers and helping to build many churches. Her grandson, Mr. Philip Kerr, was brought up a Catholic, and will follow his invalid cousin as Marquis of Lothian. The wheel has come more than full circle in his case, since he is earnestly qualifying, they say, to become a "reader" in a Christian Science church.

SPORTS NOTES.

Rain again interfered with a big list of fixtures in Scotland, and with few exceptions, these being of a minor character, the matches had to be abandoned.

Duncan M'Phee, of the West of Scotland, was the only member of the Scottish team who carried off a championship at the amateur athletic meeting at Stamford Bridge. His defeat of H. B. Stallard, Cambridge, in the mile, was something of a surprise. Stallard ran with bad judgement, hanging behind in a slow second lap. He trusted to a sustained effort in the last quarter, but could not keep it up. In the straight the Scottish champion forged ahead in determined fashion and won by three yards.

LORD ABERDEEN'S LATEST.

Lord Aberdeen's budget of stories has not been exhausted in his duel with Sir James Taggart. I heard him tell this one the other day. An old crofter was ill, and called in the doctor, who prescribed powders. But before the powders arrived the crofter had "taken a turn," and he therefore laid the medicine aside. A few weeks later the crofter's wife took to bed, and for true Scottish zeal for economy, her husband gave her the powders. But the guidwife died. "That was terrible," quoth a sympathetic friend. "Aye," replied the crofter; "but wasna it a mercy I didna tak' the pooders masel'."

WE hear it rumoured, says the "N. C. D. Mail," that Mr. Hewlett, who officiated temporarily some years ago as acting Consul-General at Tientsin, has been decided upon as the successor to Mr. S. Barton, C.M.G., as Chinese Secretary in the British Legation He is a good Chinese scholar. Nothing is known here officially as yet.

Of all Medicine Vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, Rangoon, Bangkok and throughout the Far East.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

MR. DENBY'S SPEECH IN JAPAN

The Charge of Purposely Spoilt Cargo: British Chamber of Commerce Takes Action

The British Chamber of Commerce gives us for publication a copy of the letter it addressed to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the speech made by Mr. Denby, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, in Yokohama some three weeks ago, which appeared to reflect on the honour of British shipping companies.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Denby was shown the report of the speech, especially the parts quoted in the British Chamber of Commerce letter, by our representative, on the day following Mr. Denby's arrival in Shanghai, he admitted that although the speech had not been written, the report was substantially correct.

The British Chamber of Commerce letter is as follows:—

J. H. Dollar, Esq.,
President, American Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—I write to draw your attention to the enclosed report of a speech made by Mr. E. Denby, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, published in the "North-China Daily News" of the 19th instant.

The remarks to which I would specially draw your attention are the following:—

"Aside from national defence, we must carry a good portion at least of our commerce under our own flag, or suffer the constant annoyances and impediments that ensue when our goods are carried under the flags of other nations. Instances have been known of the deliberate rough-handling of American freight to prejudice foreign markets against it. No such instances, I am happy to say, have I ever heard of in connexion with the Japanese merchant marine. It is difficult for one who thinks so much in terms of ships and loves ships as I do, to understand how any company could so debase itself as to fail to discharge an honourable duty entrusted to it. When I put my goods aboard a foreign ship, and pay the freight for their transportation, I have a right to safe and careful handling of those goods, and if I do not get it I cannot avoid a feeling of deep resentment.

"It is such things as that whereby trade may be indirectly the cause of war. I hope neither the Shipping Board of the United States, nor any private company operating vessels under our flag will ever so demean itself and dishonour its colours as to rough-handle freight, or to deny space when space is plentiful, for the purpose of endeavouring to cripple the trade of a rival country, and I hope that every instance where such a practice is proven against any company, American or foreign, will be made the subject of wide publicity. What cannot be cured by law or treaty can be cured by an indignant public opinion, and should result in disaster to those who practise such commercial treachery."

These you will admit are very serious charges which my Committee feel cannot possibly be ignored by this Chamber, which as you know is the representative and the guardian of British commercial interests and prestige in the Far East.

They have, accordingly, asked me to ask you to transmit to Mr. Denby their respectful request either for as public an exoneration of British shipping as the one which he pronounced in respect of Japanese or, if that is not possible, for definite statements of charges which can be investigated by my Committee.

In view of the cordial relations which exist between our two Chambers you will, I feel sure, realize that we should not ask you to transmit this request did we not feel that we should be failing in our duty both to your merchants and our shipping companies if we allowed Mr. Denby's charges to pass unnoticed.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) A. W. Burkill,
Chairman.

Shanghai, July 21, 1922.

The answer of the American Chamber of Commerce is not available for publication, but we understand it is to the effect that the Chamber does not feel at liberty to take any action in view of Mr. Denby's ministerial position.

THE TYPHOON

Beyond the dislocation of shipping arrangements during the week-end, Shanghai was not seriously inconvenienced by the near approach of the typhoon. All preparations had been made for an emergency, and on Saturday and Sunday the river was very clear of traffic, the ferry services being curtailed to the minimum and only an occasional sampan and boat venturing across the river. No casualties have so far been reported. Very heavy squalls have prevailed at the mouth of the Yangtze, and on Sunday the wind was blowing force eight at Woosung.

Siccawei reports that after travelling from Naha in a north-westerly direction, the typhoon struck the coast on Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock near the Hieshan lighthouse, south of Ningpo. The last report issued on Sunday stated that the typhoon appeared to be recurving northwards, in the direction of Nanking and Chinkiang, passing to the west of Shanghai.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH

Inaugural Ceremony at Hongkew

The open-air swimming bath, situated on a plot of land which will shortly become a part of Hongkew Park, was opened on Monday evening by Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman of the Council, who himself declared the new bath open by taking the initial swim.

After ascending the diving stand, Mr. Simms contemplated the water for a moment from the top (15-ft.) step. He then cautiously walked down to the seven foot stage, from which he jumped in, the whole performance being greatly enjoyed by the spectators. Among those present at the unusual ceremony were Mr. C. Harpur, of the Public Works Department, Dr. C. N. Davis, Commissioner of Public Health, whose department will henceforth be responsible for the administration of the bath, and the Rev. Bro. Faust, of the Parks Committee. Shortly afterwards over 100 members of the public enjoyed a swim.

The open-air bath is situated in a pretty and sheltered lot off Kiangwan Road. With a capacity of over a million gallons, the bath took three days to fill. Its length is 175ft. and breadth 75ft., while the depth is respectively 2ft. 6in. and 7ft. at the shallow and deep ends. It is oval in shape, looking like an elongated amphitheatre. At the shallow end there is a big fountain with rails round the semi-circular end, from which jets of water play upon the bathers. A spring diving board and standing dive 15ft. high are installed at the opposite end.

On the side near which the new line of the Kiangwan Road will run stand the dressing rooms for women and men, where also shower baths and lavatories are provided. A slight modification of the original planning of the accommodation having taken place, this building will not be opened to the public just yet. Temporary dressing rooms in the form of matsheds have, however, been erected to serve the present needs of bathers. An entrance fee of 20 cents is being charged for the use of the bath.

An exceptional record was made by the sailing yacht Dorothea last week-end, sailed by Mr. Lintilhac. She left Shanghai on Saturday when the wind was blowing with typhoon force and, sailing up river, made the top of the Seven Mile Reach in 1 hr. 42 mins. She then reached on up to the fork of the river near Tunglimiao, which she made in 3 hrs. 25 mins. from Shanghai, an average of just over 10 miles per hour for the whole cruise. The return journey, which was made on Sunday, was naturally very much slower. The Dorothea beating back in the teeth of the gale arrived at her moorings at Pootung at 9.40 p.m., covering the total distance of 36 miles in 8 hrs. 12 mins.

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN IN SHANGHAI

Arrival by Empress and Landing at Woosung: Disappointed Chinese on the Jetty

Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived at Woosung by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia late on Sunday afternoon. On account of the typhoon the passengers were unable to land the same evening and efforts to reach the ship by launch failed. A private tender reached the Empress on Monday morning shortly before the Company's usual launch Alexandra. There were on board a number of Dr. Sun's relatives and closest friends.

Dr. Sun at first wished to come to Shanghai by the Alexandra, but was recommended, instead, to take the ferry across to Woosung and come to Shanghai by motor. He reached his home at No. 29 Rue Moliere at about 10.45 o'clock.

Dr. Sun seems to have become slightly aged since he left Shanghai in November, 1920. His hair has grown a little grey and his eyes are more wrinkled. The strain of the past two years seems to have told on him.

Dressed in a white grass cloth (*hsia-poo*) Chinese gown, patent leather shoes and with the legs of his trousers bound round the ankles in Chinese fashion, Dr. Sun Yat-sen seemed to be as cheerful and as optimistic as ever.

When seen by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" Dr. Sun said that at this time he did not wish to make a public statement. He was preparing one and this would be issued in a day or two. Dr. Sun intimated that he would have something special for readers of the "North-China Daily News."

Meanwhile, there were at the Bund several hundred Chinese, representing some 54 public organizations, carrying Chinese flags and banners inscribed "Welcome to our President," "Great President," etc. They attempted to affix these to the railings and posts, but in view of the political character of the banners, the police naturally ordered them to be taken down. They all waited patiently for the arrival of Dr. Sun, some from seven o'clock in the morning, but were generally most disappointed when a few minutes after 11 o'clock, Mr. Chang Chi, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in a motor car and announced that "the President thanks you all. He has already arrived at his home."

Members of Dr. Sun's party who arrived from Hongkong were Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Ching-tseng, military aide to Dr. Sun.

DR SUN'S THANKS

Hongkong, Aug. 11.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has telegraphed his thanks to the British Consul-General at Canton for his assistance in helping him to get away from Canton.—Reuter.

CHEN CHIUNG-MING AND DR. SUN

A Statement of Political Faith: All China in an Uproar: The Basis of Union

The arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai on Monday from Kuangtung by the R. M. S. Empress of Russia leaves General Chen Chiung-ming in control of the south.

General Chen's younger brother, Chen Koh-ming, is now in Shanghai, and has transmitted to us the following summary of the views held by his brother:—

"Since the establishment of the republic China has continuously suffered from internal turmoil and quarrelling, hence it is absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken to secure unification. The fundamentals of national unification are the laws, and, if the country is truly unified on such a basis, it can never be shaken.

"The division of the country since the establishment of the republic is due to the lack of real sharing of power between the central and the local governments. Each military and civil official refuses to remain in his proper place. Each one is grasping for power, power which should remain in the hands of the people. The people have no say whatsoever. Their rights have been usurped. That power which should be held by the central government, acting for the people, is divided among various military officers.

If all this division and turmoil is to be avoided, we must set up a strong government, and in order to establish such a stable authority it is necessary that we should first begin by readjusting our laws to suit the needs of the country. We should have a system whereby the government will be a government of the people by the people and for the people. I would suggest that the American system of states be adopted. Let all powers be divided: don't let it remain in the hands of a picked few: let the people themselves have a chance.

THE MASTER KEY.

"The powers of the central government should be thoroughly defined and those of the provinces should be comprehensive and inclusive. Let the central government have the power to appoint and dismiss officials in the central government. Let the people elect their own civil governors and officials. Relieve the militarists of their power. There will thus be no quarrelling over appointments. There will be no necessity for militarists demanding the appointment of their own cronies. There will be no question of commandeering provincial funds. And all political intrigues will be disposed of, as practically every politician is out for himself.

"Provincial constitutions should then be settled, here again the people being allowed to draw up the constitution themselves. When the citizens gain control over their own provinces, no militarist can claim that "this is my province." This will be a step towards the abolition of the tuchunate and the reduction of troops.

"The fate of the southwestern government must be settled by sacrifice. In fact that is the key to the whole problem. If everybody will be willing to sacrifice something, there will be a speedy solution, not for the southwest alone, but for all of China."

THE CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Save for the provision of altar rails and other minor details of construction the Holy Trinity Cathedral War Memorial Chapel has just been completed. The unveiling ceremony, however, will not take place until the autumn owing to the large number of residents now on holiday.

The chapel, which is on the south side of the chancel, is in Gothic style, the walls being covered in magnificent oak panelling, on which the names of over 200 fallen are inscribed. Above the names on three sides of the chapel are the words, "To the glory of God and in honour of the memory of those connected with this Cathedral and Shanghai who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918 this Chapel is dedicated." A panel on the south side of the altar is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. W. H. Price, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, who was chaplain in H.M.S. Triumph and died at the Dardanelles in 1917, and another to the late Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General at Shanghai for 11 years, "including the period of the Great War." Two memorial windows, presented by Sir Edward Pearce, are in memory of his son who died in Flanders fields.

The reredos, executed at Home by Mr. Harry Home to the design of Messrs. Stewardson and Spence, is also of oak. It is deeply symbolic of the men who suffered hardship and finally endured death that others might live. With the text, "the Angel of His presence saved them" below, Our Saviour is represented as ministering to little children, while on His left and right are seen British soldiers in battle order.

Dean Walker was the moving spirit in the building of the war memorial. While he left Shanghai too soon to see the chapel completed, he did much in London towards making the final arrangements in the work of construction. The proposal to build the chapel was originally suggested by the congregation shortly after the Armistice, together with the provision of a new organ. Both schemes were taken in hand by committees and a sum of Tls. 5,386 has been subscribed towards the chapel. Owing to delays of manufacturers it will be found impossible to instal the new organ, which has not yet arrived from Home, before the chapel is opened.

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SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Many Activities and Extensions of a Young but Valuable Chinese Institution

Since its establishment in November last, the Shanghai Commercial Museum has proved of interest to all kinds of people, especially those living in this country. Letters asking for information have been daily received and they are answered with attention. Foreigners who have not dreamed of the vast resources and fine manufactures of China have at last recognized their reality by seeing the Museum. The Commercial Museum has negotiated with the Philadelphia Commercial Museum to the effect that the Chinese exhibits there, which are too old and rotten to represent China, may be replaced by new products. Suitable exhibits are being collected to exchange for the old ones.

It has also been arranged to hold an exposition once a year. Last year a National Exposition was held before the opening of the Museum. This year a National Silk Exposition will be held in October in preparation for the International Silk Exposition in New York in the spring of 1923. The exhibits will be shipped to New York to form part of the Chinese section. At present the staff of the Commercial Museum are busy collecting silk products.

Another thing readers are reminded to make use of is the Sales Department, which will soon be established. Patrons will be welcomed and will find fine Chinese goods offered at cheap prices. In the near future a Trade Bureau is to be formed in order to foster the development of foreign markets for Chinese products.

The Commercial Museum, which is situated in North Honan Road, next to the Temple of Heaven (Tien Fei Kung), is open to the public on all days except Mondays, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Owing to the hot weather the hours have been changed from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. until August 22.

Mention has already been made in these columns of a prospective tour, to include China, by Walter Hagen, the golf champion, and Joseph Kirkwood, the leading Australian golfer. A message now states that Hagen and Kirkwood will leave at the end of the golf-season in America for a tour round the world, playing exhibition matches in many lands. Their trip is being arranged via Honolulu, Fiji, China, Japan, India, South Africa, and other countries, so that they may arrive in Britain for next season's championship. They will take the championship cup with them.

FUNERAL

The Late Mr. D. H. Padkin

Funeral services for the late Mr. Douglas Hugh Padkin were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery last Friday afternoon, the Very Rev. Dean Symons officiating.

The chief mourner was Mr. A. J. Watson, and the pall bearers were Messrs. C. E. Larsen, J. H. Inwood, R. P. Phillips, W. H. Etterley, J. MacGregor and T. Mellows.

A large number of sorrowing friends were present at the graveside to pay their last respects to the deceased gentleman, and beautiful floral offerings were sent by many friends, as well as the Clubs and Societies with which deceased had been connected.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE

The strike of seamen employed by the China Merchants' S. N. Co. and the San Peh continues, the ranks of the strikers being increased last Friday by men from the str. Toonan, from Newchwang, the Haean, from Wenchow, and the San Peh S. N. Co.'s vessel, the Tehshing. Men on the China Merchants' strs. Kwanglee and Hsinchang, on the Hongkong run, who are stated to have received an increment bringing their wages up to those paid by other companies on this trade have struck in sympathy with others in the C. M. S. N. Co.

Another development in the situation last Friday was a stoppage of work by the crews of the Agnes Dollar and the Esther Dollar, an ocean-going ship. The Esther Dollar's crew were prevailed upon to resume their duties and she has sailed for Pukou. The Agnes Dollar is still tied up in port.

After being held up in harbour for a week through the seamen's strike, the San Peh str. Ningshin left for Foochow last Tuesday, her crew having been granted increased wages. The company's other steamers are still held up, no increases being granted to thir crews.

THE WRECK OF THE JUI AN

With reference to the wreck of the Chinese str. Jui An off Paoshan, reported in our columns last week, the Chinese newspapers now state that more than 200 passengers were saved, while so far the bodies of 172 persons have been recovered from the sea. At first it was believed that only 100 odd people had succeeded in reaching shore, and it is satisfactory to learn that a large number escaped death by drowning. The fact that as many as 172 bodies have been washed ashore is, however, ample indication of the extent of the tragedy. It is reported that the families of a number of the dead have approached the steamship company with a demand for compensation.

FIRE IN HONGKEW

Stores and Houses in Flames

Eight Chinese stores and a number of dwelling house forming a block at the corner of Miller and Wuchang Roads were severely damaged by fire which broke out about 9.45 p.m. on Tuesday. Fortunately, Hongkew Fire Station received a prompt call and put in an equally prompt appearance; otherwise the fire, which began in the upper storey of a wood and coal ship and spread rapidly along the row, threatened to consume the whole block. There was a formidable blaze when the brigade arrived, but in half an hour the outbreak was got under control and the danger was at an end, although some time passed before the flames were completely mastered. No casualties were reported.

SALE OF RACE PONIES

There were many people who went to the Horse Bazaar auction of race ponies on Wednesday expecting some brief excitement listening to Chinese racing men bidding briskly against each other for Mr. Morriss's surplus ponies. The huge prices paid in recent years by Chinese sportsmen for griffins and the reckless way in which they bid for quite ordinary winners of selling plates suggested that there would be long prices for these offerings, for all had been successful either on the flat or at steeplechasing and four are eligible for both the Shanghai and Kiangwan St. Legers.

However, things went rather quietly. It was a good sale in its way, for the ponies were not given away, but they did not fetch any more than they were worth and the Chinese cut no figure at all in the bidding. They made a show in the early stages for the first one put up, but the market was obviously against them and they gave in. All the ponies went to foreign owners.

The best price was Tls. 1,250 paid for Nunsfield. Mr. Geo. Dallas was at the auction for this very smart pony and soon put a stop to the trifling bids with which the auctioneer was first bombarded. However, even he did not stay in after Tls. 1,000 and eventually the pony was knocked down to Mr. B. D. F. Beith. The latter also took Harefield at Tls. 1,050 and Finchfield at Tls. 825, these being the three highest figures of the sale. Crowfield made Tls. 650 (Mr. J. H. Liddell), Downsfield Tls. 475 (Mr. E. C. Allan), Moorfield Tls. 400 (Mr. H. G. F. Robinson), Gracefield Tls. 500 (Mr. M. Demets) and a bay griffin Tls. 155. Chatsfield and another griffin were not offered.

Mr. R. G. Horodyski, formerly of the Polish Consular Bureau here, is going to Vladivostok in connexion with the Polish Consulate.

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MONSTER PETITION BY CHINESE WOMEN

A Plea for Shorter Hours

A pathetic appeal has been addressed by organizations representing 900,000 women workers, including those who took part in the recent silk filature strike, to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, imploring him to reduce their hours of labour.

The women state, according to the "*Minkuopao*," that their hours of labour are nominally 11 per day, but in practice usually 14. Under these conditions in summer time their health is seriously affected. Therefore the strikers' demand for a reduction of working hours is surely reasonable. It is pointed out that the Washington International Labour Conference of 1920, at which Dr. Wellington Koo represented China, decided upon an eight-hour day and 48-hour week. This decision has been ignored by the silk filatures. Should the Civil Governor use his influence to effect a reduction in the women's hours of labour "we will never forget your kindness," the petition concludes.

It may be recalled that at a recent meeting of the guilds, they were unanimous in their opinion that only silk of an inferior quality had for some time past been turned out by the women. This is not surprising when, as the women state, 14 hours' labour per day has proved detrimental to their health.

SWATOW RELIEF FUND

Already acknowledged	Tls. 20	$55
Mrs. L. H. Turner		20
Mr. Y. C. Nye		10
G. C. N.		25
C. A. S.		15
Mr. C. P. Dawson		25
Master Basil Joseph		3
D. M. R.		5
K. M. Javeri	25	
H. Bangham		5
C. F. G.		5
B. W.		5
A. H. A.		5
J. A. H.		5
A Sympathizer		5
H. K. W.		10
T. M. R. P.		5
G. W. M. S.		30
	Tls. 45	$223

Peking, Aug. 12.

The Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross has wired Shanghai $250 to aid the Swatow sufferers.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Aug. 14.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has donated $5,000 to the Swatow Relief Fund.—Reuter.

On receipt of news of the calamity at Swatow the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ld. immediately sent $1,000 and supplies of rice to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and destitute, and are now spending $5,000 on relief work in this connexion.

M. PIASTRO IN HONGKEW PARK

The inclination for criticism is blunted by the pleasant conditions under which music is heard in Hongkew Park—the easy chair, darkness, open air and the agreeable consciousness of being quite at one's ease, however much the musicians may be perspiring. Unquestionably these symphony concerts are a great innovation for the summer. The half dome plays odd tricks with the sound, giving the inner parts undue prominence and sometimes making an instrument appear to come from somewhere quite other than where it is. These peculiarities were specially observable in the "Forest Murmurs." Also it is impossible to keep the instruments quite in tune. But on the whole the perfomance is very good and it was a treat to hear the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music again. The Nocturne was unnecessarily sentimental, but the Scherzo delightfully taken.

It was also a great pleasure to hear M. Piastro again. He battled with the damp warmth of the night most successfully, got a wonderful tone and has fully justified the prophecies of those who on his first playing here some five or six years ago foretold a future for him. There is no doubt that he has the spirit of music in him and he gets a charming effect with no trace of mannerism or affectation. As a mere piece of technique his harmonics in the "Souvenir de Moscou" on such an evening were wonderful. The Lalo suffered inevitably by its having been heard so recently from Zimbalist. M. Piastro played the slow movement with very good feeling, but the Rondo was a little heavy. The Goldmark was his *chef d'œuvre*, a truly poetic piece of work which accorded curiously with the spirit of the night; and the Wieniawski was also finely played, with no fault of the performer's that it suffered slightly through being played in the open air. One would like to hear M. Piastro again in winter and indoors. For he has grown.

So indeed has Shanghai—how far, one could not but feel, from the days when a houseboat off the Public Gardens and a brass band playing "Little Christopher Columbus" was the *summum bonum* of summer music!

NARROW ESCAPE AT HONGKEW

Boy Rescued in the Nick of Time

The new open-air swimming bath was the scene of an unfortunate occurrence on Wednesday evening, when a nine year old Portuguese boy, August Aquino, got into difficulties. Noticing that he had disappeared, two Japanese boys went to his assistance. They brought him to the surface in an unconscious condition and he was later removed to the General Hospital.

In connexion with this all but fatal accident a correspondent writes:—

There is at present one thing which obviously renders the pool very unsafe, and that is the bottom of the pool is so dark that it is wholly invisible in all parts from the surface. To obviate this danger the bottom of the bath should be painted white or covered with white tiles, in the same fashion as the Rowing Club bath—this as a means of protection and safeguard to swimmers, as, if white, the bottom of the bath could be observed by bathers present, who could render assistance in cases of accident similar to the above.

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CORRESPONDENCE

SHANGHAI *versus* ICHANG.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—What a lot of dissatisfied folk you seem to have in Shanghai! You should advise them to visit Ichang, it would cure their complaints. I have noted in your admirable correspondence column various complaints.

Complaint No. 1. "Bad Smells."

Ichang can beat them!

From early morn till dewy eve may be met gentlemen wending their way into the country carrying buckets that emit odours enough to spoil one's appetite for the rest of the day, and breed pestilence all along the route they take. Some years ago a few fastidious foreigners here requested the Chinese officials to insist upon the men putting covers on their buckets. Proclamations were accordingly posted in prominent places with the result that for several days no members of the bucket carrying fraternity visited the city. It was summer time, and accepting the less of two evils the proclamations were speedily torn down, and the farmers welcomed with open arms as the greatest benefactors of mankind, even without lids to their buckets, and they remain lidless to this day. They are "the limit," at least we thought so until a cargo of wet hides, or wrecked silk waste arrived and were spread on the bund to dry. Having no gas mask ready I covered my mouth and nose with my handkerchief and ran for all I was worth, and as I ran I heard a Chinaman say, "Ai-yah, even the foreigner can't stand this." They don't need policemen outside the shipping offices here, just lay a few of the above-mentioned articles outside the door and nobody wants to get near. Great demand for large pocket handkerchiefs and lavender water.

Complaint No. 2. "Noises."

Can't touch ours!

Cock crowing nuisance? Why one of our neighbours had a fine "cock that crowed in the morn," rather too early for some folk, whose vocal powers were so developed that we nick-named it Robinson for he Crew-so. I think the shock of hearing that millions of eggs were being exported abroad, while a large consignment of chewing gum (generously gifted) was imported for the thousands of poor Chinese dying of famine must have killed him. His voice is heard no more. But while during the day our ears twitch with the discordant sounds many and varied, it is at night we get the full benefit of hideous rows. A perfect procession parades our streets "all through the night": the watchman with his gong, the vermicelli vendor with his bamboo drum, sellers of cakes and sweets who yell their wares; babies, cats, dogs, all seem to try to outdo each other like a jazz band; gamblers fight and quarrel, someone has nightmare and rushes to the door and fires off a deafening volley of crackers to scare away evil influences (my, if we could only get near enough to him he would think he had attracted them!); and to cap the lot some poor husband is given a curtain lecture, only the wife forsakes the curtain to inform all the neighbours the reason for the break in the family harmony. At last there is a lull and we turn ourselves wearily to settle down for a coveted sleep, when suddenly the stillness is broken by the most terrific squeals, that soon grow fainter, indicating that pork will be on sale in the morning.

I fear the thermometer would not register my temperature, nor the dictionary supply sufficient adjectives if I tried to describe the early rising soldier who aspires to the position of bugler. With long, slow piercing blasts he gradually wriggles up the scale, holding on to each note until we imagine him dying the death of a sculptor, who, I am told, makes faces and busts! Anyhow we wish the bugle would burst.

Complaint No. 3. "Recreation too Expensive."

Provided free here!

Swimming? Oh yes, you just hire a sampan and try to board a steamer. Put on your bathing suit first for before you reach the steamer you may find the swim is Thrown in *en route*.

We are all fond of sport here, our favourite game being *obstacle races*, but that brings me to

Complaint No. 4. "Wanted the Bund Covered."

Ahead of you again Sir,

Our bund is covered already, but it is with boxes, bundles, bales, barrels, etc., etc. Here we have long jumps, high jumps, leap frog, steeple-chasing, mount-in-air-ing, and all kinds of exhilarating (folk who don't have the sense of humour call it exasperating) fun free of charge. Sometimes there are incidental expenses but these are collected by the sewing amah. We are very progressive and shall soon need a special police to organize traffic for I see we have a motor scooter in our midst. And of course we are discussing (some of the men folk forgot the *dis*) raising the covering of our bund to admit of parking our scooter.

Complaint No. 5. "Roads under Repair."

No such troubles in Ichang

For we don't repair ours. But you are getting tired so I must not weary you. Let me say in closing, if you do take a ricsha ride in Ichang, put your hat away safely and wrap your head up in a big bath towel turban fashion, it might prevent concussion of the brain. My straw hat was completely spoilt through not taking this precaution, great lumps out of the brim on both sides. Lastly you don't like your coolies talking? Then for any sake don't try to go down the Ichang bund in a ricsha, at least not until the covering has been raised, unless you want to hear language, which, both in quality and quantity, would make your Shanghai coolies' words like gentle whispers in comparison.

After a short stay in Ichang I am sure the model settlement of Shanghai would seem to be a perfect

Elysium.

Ichang, Aug. 4, 1922.

THE BIBLE.

Origin, Authorship and Language

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A correspondent has expressed a wish that one of your readers will tell him who wrote the Bible, in what language it was originally written, where the original copy of the Book is, and who were its translators into English.

If no one else has answered him may I be permitted to reply? Our Old Testament is the Bible of the Jews, from whom we received it. They arranged the order of the books somewhat differently, but otherwise there is no difference between the two. This is what the Jews say about its authorship:—

They have always called the first five books of their Bible the Books of Moses, and hold that they were written by him. The last four are concerned with events in the life of Moses, of which there certainly was contemporary record, and the first of these five books is the indispensable introduction to the rest, without which indeed they would be unintelligible. The Jews say that Moses wrote Genesis also. The material which Moses used in compiling Genesis may well have been handed down from Abraham, who with the other patriarchs lived in a literary age. These books, when completed, were placed by Moses in the charge of the priests of the Tabernacle. They form the first part of the Hebrew Bible and are called The Law.

Joshua, it is said, was compiled by himself or under his direction, and deals with the next important stage in the history of Israel. Judges is ascribed to Samuel, the last of the judges, who was also the founder and first historian of the monarchy. Samuel is the first of the unbroken line of inspired prophets which lasted some 600 years through all the Kings and up to the return from the Babylonian captivity, and ended with Malachi. He was also the founder of the order of prophets or religious teachers which ran contemporaneously with these, and who afterwards were called the Scribes.

The Books of Samuel and Kings, sometimes called the Four Books of Kings, deal with the Jewish monarchy from Samuel's day to Zedekiah the last King of Judah. Samuel himself initiated prophetic histories of the Kings and was followed by a regular series of similar historians, whose names are known, up to the fall of the monarchy. From these materials and from the public annals the Books of Samuel and Kings were compiled. The

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Jews say that Samuel wrote his book, meaning no doubt that Samuel's work is incorporated in it, and that the final compiler was Jeremiah, who saw the end of the monarchy.

Next to these in the Hebrew Bible come Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, three extended works connected with special crises in Jewish history, and 12 so-called Minor Prophets, arranged probably in their chronological order. The Jews say that each of these books is the work of the man whose name it bears. This completes the second great division of the Book, and is called The Prophets.

The Psalms follow, arranged in five books and assigned in their titles to various authors, while some are anonymous. Most of them are ascribed to David. The titles represent Jewish tradition, which two thousand years ago was already very ancient. The Proverbs are Proverbs of Solomon, the first part compiled probably by himself, the second part, as the book itself tells us, in the time of Hezekiah. Solomon is also the author of the Song of Songs and of Ecclesiastes. Ruth is ascribed to Samuel, and Lamentations to Jeremiah. Daniel is the work of that prophet. Moses is spoken of as the author of Job. Esther is quite anonymous, but was evidently written by a contemporary, possibly Mordecai himself. It refers to a crisis in Jewish history during the reign of the famous Persian king Xerxes. Ezra and Nehemiah are the work of those two patriots. Chronicles is said to be the work of the priest Ezra, and professes to be compiled from the prophetic histories mentioned above. These books make up the third division of the Hebrew Bible and are called The Writings, or sometimes The Psalms, from the book which stands first in the collection.

It is worth noticing that Jesus Christ himself endorsed the above views of authorship in four representative cases, namely Moses, David, Isaiah and Daniel.

From Malachi to John the Baptist, a period of some four hundred years, the succession of inspired prophets was broken. Much literature was produced by the Jews in these days, but was always regarded by them as in quite a different category from The Laws and The Prophets and The Psalms.

The authorship of New Testament books is soon stated. Of our four Gospels two, Matthew and John, are by Apostles, and two Mark and Luke, by companions of Apostles. Mark was resident in Jerusalem during our Lord's ministry, and was a companion of St. Peter. Luke accompanied St. Paul in his work as a missionary and as he tells us gathered his information from eye-witnesses, perhaps during his two years' residence in Palestine. Luke is also the author of the Acts. St. Paul wrote the 13 letters which bear his name; James, the brother of our Lord and the first president of the Church in Jerusalem, wrote his letter; St. Peter wrote two and St. John three letters. Jude, who wrote the epistle of that name, calls himself the brother of James'. St. John wrote the Book of Revelation. Hebrews alone is anonymous, and the author cannot be named with certainty.

The above is the immemorial testimony of the Jewish Church as to the authorship of the Old Testament and of the Christian Church as to the authorship of the New.

THE MODERN CRITICS.

In our days a school of criticism has come into being which substitutes for the above rational account of the origin of the Bible a number of unnamed and unnamable authors and compilers, who must perforce be designated by letters of the alphabet, as they are unknown to history. This method of criticism which has, as it claims, disintegrated the books into their component parts, has a great vogue at present, but cannot last. The present Dean of Canterbury has recently spoken of this critical method as it affects the Old Testament in these words:—

"At and after the Exile, according to the critical view, books and parts of books were written which presented a completely false conception of the development of the Jewish religion, and the authority of Moses was systematically invoked for ceremonies and for teaching which were not due to him.. It has always seemed to me that this is incredible from an historical point of view; that the Scribes of the Exile could not have induced the Jews of their day to accept a complete misrepresentation of the history and religion of their ancestors; and that this proves that the critical system which involves such a consequence must be vitiated by some fatal mistake."

Let us then not be disturbed by this criticism, but rather be impressed by the fact that a volume with such a history as we have sketched should still be not a miscellany but one book, with one directive purpose manifest throughout. There is no doubt that one Author is behind and within it all, Who sees the end from the beginning and makes the words of men to be the Word of God.

As to the original languages, the Old Testament is in Hebrew, the only exception being parts of Ezra and of Daniel, which are in Aramaic. Aramaic was the mother tongue of Abraham, the 'lingua franca' of the East in Old Testament times, and the language of the Jews in their captivity. The New Testament original language is Greek, which was equally a 'lingua franca' throughout the Roman world at the time of Christ.

With regard to the originals of the books themselves, whether first inscribed on clay tablets or skin or papyrus, none are known to be in existence now. It would be interesting to find what Moses wrote down and gave to be preserved in the Tabernacle, or Baruch's roll which he wrote to the dictation of Jeremiah, or the very letter to the Romans which Tertius wrote and Paul autographed and Phoebe carried. But it is not necessary. The Jews looked well after their literary treasures, and though the oldest available Hebrew Ms. is, I believe, not much more than 1,000 years old, there are much older translations into Syriac Greek and Latin, as well as other verifications. And N. T. MSS. and early versions are simply legion. It is quite safe to say that no considerable additions or corruptions have taken place; too many people have been at all times, interested to make such possible.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

The Authorized Version of the English Bible was made from the original tongues by a company of Revisers in the reign of James 1. The English Revised Version was made by a company of English and American Revisers some 40 years ago. Twenty years ago the American Revisers published an independent edition, which is called the Standard Edition.

May I in conclusion ask what is meant by 'Reason' in the phrase 'Reason versus the Bible.' The Bible we all know and can interrogate it at will. But when did Reason live? Where shall we find his dicta to set over against the dicta of the Bible? I think that what we mean by Reason here is not an entity at all, but my own ideas, or someone else's. What we really mean to say is "Myself-or someone else-versus the Bible."

Such a contest is sadly unequal. How much better and wiser and happier it is to say *vis-à-vis* the Word of God,

Where reason fails with all its powers
There faith receives and love adores.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. S. M.

Ningpo, August 10,

THE TEST OF REASON.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent, W. S. M., gives in this morning's paper a very strange definition for reason. He says it is "not an entity at all, but my own idea, or some one else's." This statement, coming at the end of a learned and instructive article, came as rather of a shock after a careful reading of the article itself. To define reason as nothing but a personal opinion, is to say that two and two make four because all mathematicians are of the opinion that this is so; or to say that two negatives make a positive because all logicians have somehow an idea that they do.

No, Mr. W. S. M. Reason is not personal opinion; it is something perfectly definite, something inherent in the nature of things, as a mathematical law, or a principle in logic—in fact, it *is* mathematics and logic universally applied. There can be only one conclusion from a set of premises that can be considered reasonable, that is according to reason, and any man not coming to this conclusion is not thinking according to reason. Personal opinion does not affect the issue in the slightest.

On the basis of such a definition as here given, it becomes quite right that the Bible, like every

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other work, should be subjected to the test of reason. If this were done there would be less bigotry in the world, less superstition, less persecution, less witch-burning, less Spanish Inquisition. If life and the universe were looked at in the light of reason, there would be less enmity among mankind, more real brotherliness among nations, because things would be seen impartially in their true light, without bias and prejudice. People would look more for the inherent nature of things, rather than for something to bolster up their preconceived notions and the things they feel like believing, regardless of their relation to truth; they would thus arrive at a true appreciation of the principles that are moving the universe, and in this way come to know the One Principle of which the laws we see playing in the universe are but manifestations. If religion were looked at in the light of reason, there would be less hatred between the followers of different creeds, because it would in each case be seen as a progression towards truth, a progression starting in each case from a different point, but moving towards the same centre. Think of Christ hating Buddha, or Confucius pulling Mahommed by the beard! Think of them disputing amongst each other as to who had the truth, and calling each other heretics and lost souls! And think now of the mild animosity between a Baptist back-yarder and a Presbyterian front-porcher, the greater animosity between a Protestant and a Catholic, and the hatred between Russian and Jew. Does *that* appeal to Reason? Would not reason do away with these hatreds? Would it not prompt one to look for the essential truth in every religion, and to judge every religion and every scripture on that basis and that basis only? Would it not then be said that "There is no religion higher than truth?" Yes. Reason is a safe guide. It is something that is universal, and therefore capable of application by everyone. Let us subject everything to its scrutiny—the Bible, the Koran, the theory of evolution, and the correspondence columns of your esteemed paper. We shall all be infinitely the better for it, instead of retiring behind the sheltering wall of prejudice and unfounded personal opinion.

I am, etc.,
Sophia.

Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1922.

GUINEA FOWLS.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Can any of your readers please tell me if the Guinea fowl is known in China? and if so where is it obtainable?

Any information on the subject will greatly oblige.

I am, etc.,
Up Country.

Changsha Aug. 11, 1922.

PREPARING FOR TYPHOONS.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—During last week end when we had warning of a typhoon approaching Shanghai I was struck by the absolute callousness or ignorance displayed by some ship masters towards the probable danger. Large steamers were to be seen lying at the buoys with only a couple of wires out, no further effort being made to secure their safety. Others lay at the wharves with barely sufficient moorings to hold them against an ordinary stiff breeze.

There seems no doubt that if a typhoon centre ever passes over Shanghai there will be a worse catastrophe than the one at Swatow. For the average person it is impossible to imagine the awfulness of a cyclone's centre, but to anyone that has had the luck to survive the passage through one the very thought of one being in the vicinity is sufficient to cause grave anxiety.

I wonder that the harbour officials did not realize the danger and take action by compelling the ship masters to make their vessels more secure. A good example of the velocity that the wind may attain can be taken from the following.

Some years ago a cyclone passed over Cossack in Western Australia, when a small steamer was deposited bodily on top of a granite and concrete wharf, knocking over a 25-ton stationary crane in the process. Practically the whole of the settlement was wiped out and hundreds of cattle and horses were blown into the water and drowned. The water rose over 20 feet above the highest spring tide level so that what was low-lying land, ordinarily, became large bays with tremendous seas rolling across. Rain fell to the extent of several inches causing freshets to rush down, sweeping everything before them. These meeting the sea water being driven inland caused terrible confusion, wrecking everything that was in the way. The wind was so fierce that pebbles and shells from the shore were driven with such force that they were found embedded in the hardwood trees and posts as though they had been fired from a gun at close range.

Hundreds of fish and turtle were found some miles inland where they had been deposited by the abnormal rise of water.

Try and picture Shanghai if such a storm should ever strike it squarely. It makes one shudder to think of the consequences especially after the display of downright ignorance that we had last week on the part of those who should know better.

It is about time the authorities woke up to a realization of their responsibilities and framed and enforced some regulations to meet such a case. When one reads of the ships in Swatow parting their cables the way they did, it seems criminal for vessels to be allowed to lie here with only a couple of wires out. It will be too late to do anything when the danger is on us as it is impossible for a person to stand, much less work during the height of one of these storms. It is better to take precautions a dozen times than to be caught unprepared once.

I know it is almost a hopeless matter to try and break the "maskee" spirit which makes people believe that because Shanghai has not been wrecked before it never will be.

A storm centre may pass just a few miles away and not do any damage, but the place where the centre passes is invariably wrecked.

I am, etc.,
Steam and Sail.

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 1922.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN ON A BRITISH GUNBOAT.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—You taunt Dr. Sun for leaving Canton on board a British gunboat. You may be within your strict controversial right so to speak of a great leader of men, in the clutch of strange circumstance, for acepting your country's hospitality. But you might have been firmer with yourself. Good taste, surely, dictated some restraint even if the "higher ethical virtues" of generosity and chivalry were put aside. Your gibe almost leads one to think that what seems to be a striking disproof of British hostility to Dr. Sun is but a subtler act of animosity against him! Let me hope, however, that this view will not prevail as a result of your ungenerous reference to Dr. Sun.

You preach dangerous doctrine when you approve Chen Chiungming for flying "in the face of all the Chinese tradition that a pupil must ever support his master." I am also a modernist here. But I distinguish sharply between withdrawing support from a master by secession from a political party and destroying that master by an act of assassination. Chen Chiungming conspired to kill his "master."

I am, etc.,
Eugene Chen.

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1922.

*** Considering that Dr. Sun was by last reports alive and kicking as the phrase goes on the Empress of Russia, General Chen has scarcely killed him. What he did in cold fact was to put country before personal considerations, just as Mr. Lloyd George did in 1917 in the case of Mr. Asquith. Admittedly the doctrine is a dangerous one, but in great issues circumstances alter cases and a man like General Chen, realizing as he would the opprobrium he would incur among the unthinking portion of his fellow countrymen, would not have acted as he did without the strongest sense of the necessity of so doing—which necessity may be seen in the state of south China. No one will think the worse of Mr. Engene Chen for supporting his friend, but he appears to have read our article somewhat partially.—Ed.

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CLUBS AND QUALIFICATION.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have learned with disgust, that my nomination for membership of a local "Sports" Club has been rejected on account of the fact that I am employed by a retail business firm.

While admitting the right of any Club to refuse admission to any applicant, does not rejection on account of employment savour of the most unreasoning snobbery?

There are many decently educated members of retail establishments, who, like myself, are ostracized from local "Society" because of the "unfortunate" circumstances of their employment.

Can anyone give any real reason why this injustice to Britons should be continued? How is it that bank clerks and piece-goods clerks attain such elevated social status out here, when at home they are classed "thirty-bob a week" clerks! Do they earn their living more honestly than a "retail" man?

I have friends here who are professional men, but I may not go to, or become a member of, their clubs, although I am not continually searching for lost H's, nor offending in the company of decent people.

Is it not time for some of the many Britons of good social standing both at Home and in Shanghai, to give their serious attention to this matter, with a view to removing a grave injustice?

It is hard to believe that anything but a very small number of the members of the various clubs' Balloting Committees are such arrant snobs.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
A DISGUSTED ENGLISHMAN.
Shanghai, Aug. 10, 1922.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It appears to me that our friend "A Disgusted Englishman" has answered himself in the fourth paragraph of his own letter.

He asks: "How is it that bank clerks and piece-goods clerks attain such an elevated social status out here when they are classed as thirty-bob a week clerks at home?"

Surely at home he is classed a "counter-jumper" and as such should not aspire to an "elevated" social status, such as a local Sports Club out here.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
PROUD TO BE A COUNTER-JUMPER.
Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1922.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After reading "Clubs and Qualification," wherein the writer speaks of the injustice from one Englishman to another, I wonder just why the Americans and English who come to China—the home of the Chinese and operate business with them, will allow their club to make rules forbidding the entertainment of a Chinese.

A Chinese student of an American University told me he had been entertained at some of the best clubs and homes in America. Yet in Shanghai, his own country—he was barred from entrance to a foreign club.

An educated Chinese is far superior to the average American and Englishman who come to Shanghai, when refinement and culture are to be considered: this must be some of the same snobbery the "Disgusted Englishman" has encountered.

It does not represent the true American or Englishman.

I am, etc.,
AN OBSERVER.
Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1922.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Once in a while there splashes in the local papers some caustic remark against the Chinese frequenters of the public gardens and parks in the Settlement as altogether unsuited to the taste of what we still dub here the "rank and file"—although I doubt (and this with my apology) much if it exists here in the Far East. As I have always believed and understood the "rank and file" remains at Home and visits the Far East or any other far-flung "heathen" lands to enjoy their holidays, or ease their nerves or forget recent unpalatable events that have crept into their lives. But they don't stay long. They go just as fast as they come.

Our budding social reformers would do an infinite good to this recognized "sect" or "party" or whatever it is, if they would go a little further in their ways and methods or recommendations for the cleaning of the gardens and parks.

If the gardens belong to this "rank and file," unemployed British, American, French and Italian seamen and vagrants should not be permitted to make the gardens their sleeping rooms, where they have the long benches for their sofas and the leaves for their green curtains, nor should they be permitted to make the gardens their private rooms where they may chase their alien sweethearts.

Or perhaps, late at nights, we see fleeting from bench to bench respectable-looking people, some old and some young, shadowing ladies, respectable and otherwise. These rascals should be kicked out of the Gardens.

Or perhaps we see this, which is now becoming very much in vogue. There are many pretty girlies in flimsy fashion flocking in the Gardens each with a child in hand for a companion and as proof that they are respectable women. I know there are really respectable women going to the Gardens with their babies, but it is just as easy to tell between respectable and disreputable ladies, even with a dozen babies with them, as it is to distinguish a chicken from a partridge. In fact some of them make mistakes, as they bring small Chinese boys or girls in their hands, showing that in their effort to make appearances they make fools of themselves. These also should be turned out of the gardens.

It is really a disgrace to have these undesirables in the gardens if there is really the "rank and file" in the Far East, and if it is true that this class makes it a point to drop once in a while into our places of resorts.

These I mention are worse than the Chinese, if these are objectionable at all, because as a matter of fact there are no dirty Chinese going into the gardens. Most of those who really want to gain admission into the foreign gardens and parks are schoolboys and schoolgirls of excellent behaviour. But those who take pride in calling themselves foreigners and hate to see Chinese in the gardens and parks are the ones who corrupt and spoil the innocent ones who also drop in there occasionally.

I should prefer my child to see Chinese in the gardens than some of the "whites" who pollute the gardens by their presence, making the place unsafe for boys and girls and a disgrace for real whites in this community.

Just hang around in the Public Garden, out of curiosity, at about 8 o'clock at night.

I am, etc.,
WHITE FATHER.
Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1922.

A WANTON CRUELTY.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May we beg space in your columns to intermeddle in what does not concern us, but with a matter which does directly concern those dumb creatures in whose behalf we are commanded to open our lips, even when they are appointed to destruction? We refer to the proper crating of pets when they are being shipped from one port to another.

On the 9th instant a wooden box, badly ventilated, only one small slit between two of the strips covering its top being left open to admit air, and with a label addressed to an individual in Hongkong, was taken to Hunt's Wharf by a Chinese, ostensibly a servant, and put on board Captain Chandler's boat. This boat was bound for Tientsin, and before she sailed the box was taken off and left on the wharf. On the following day the officials there, discovering that it contained animals, tore off the cover and released a cat and three small kittens, which had been shut inside in the stifling heat without food and water.

If these animals were the property of a foreigner, why, in the name of common humanity, was not the box prepared with proper air vents before they were put inside? And why were they entrusted to a servant who either did not know enough, or did not care to take the trouble to inform anyone what the box contained, nor to request that the cats be fed and given water en route? Not to men-

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tion his putting them on a north-bound boat.

These cats are now at Hunt's Wharf, where they are being cared for temporarily, the one chance in a thousand having fallen in their favour. The remaining 999 chances would have sent them, to die from heat and starvation, en route to Tientsin.

Enclosing our cards,

We are, etc.,

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1922.

PRICES OF FUR.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers who are accustomed to the export fur and skin trade can tell us who are the buyers of Chinese and Mongolian fox skins, beaver, marmot, and squirrel.

What we should like to know is—are these skins exported at all? The prices in the interior are only a small fraction less than our skin merchants offer for them at home.

If someone in the know could give us a monthly price list in some corner of the "North-China Herald" we should be much obliged as we can often help natives to sell these goods.

I am, etc.,

HORSE-BEAR.

Kaoping, Aug. 3, 1922.

THE RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"I have been young and now am old," yet seldom have I seen so astonishingly inaccurate an assertion, uttered by a man occupying a responsible position, as that of the Chairman of the China Association, London. According to Reuter, Mr. David Landale said, "The return of Weihaiwei should result in no hardship for those engaged in trade at that port, provided it was recognized as a Treaty Port and kept open to foreign trade."

The writer is not a merchant and is in no way interested in trade, and, as one of its oldest inhabitants, may fairly claim to be in a position to give an unbiassed opinion on Weihaiwei's prospects. That opinion is capable of concise expression. A fishing village the British found it, and to a fishing village it will tend to return. You may label a fishing village a "Treaty Port," but that will not make it a port!

A glance at the map will show that, geographically, the situation of Weihaiwei is most unfavourable, and it may be questioned whether the most irresponsible of optimists will have the hardihood to maintain that, as a Treaty Port with a Customs barrier, it has even a sporting chance in open competition with Tsingtao and Chefoo—both these ports being nearer to the producing centres of the interior.

In a recent contribution to local papers I pointed out that the trade of Weihai has grown *during the British tenure* from a paltry total of $500,000 to the very respectable figure of nearly $11,000,000 This result may be attributed to two main causes,—(1) to the fact that the Territory has for nearly a generation enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being a British colony; (2) and to the equally important fact that Weihaiwei has been a free port. No customs duties are levied here.

If the erection of a customs barrier is to make no difference to the port, why, in the name of common sense, is Hongkong a free port to-day?

In the same article I asserted that unless the Earl of Balfour's suggestion at Washington had a practical result—i.e., unless Weihaiwei is linked with the hinterland by railway and/or motor roads—the retrocession of the Territory would spell disaster to its small trading community. After considerable discussion with local merchants, both foreign and native, one has arrived at the opinion that within five years of the establishment of the customs house at Weihaiwei—assuming the construction of the suggested "link" is postponed to the Greek Kalends—our present trade in dutiable commodities will diminish by 60 per cent.

It is doubtful whether this letter will meet Mr. Landale's eye. But if it does, I should like to make him a sporting offer. If at the end of the 5-year term, it is found that the writer is wrong—assuming we both are alive and neither has filed a petition in bankruptcy!—he pays the sum of $100 to a local charity to be indicated by Mr. Landale. But if I prove to be a true prophet, then Mr. Landale pays the same amount to be similarly expended.

I am, etc.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Weihaiwei, Aug. 5, 1922.

HOUSE PROFITEERING.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I see that "Puzzled" has returned—not to the attack, but to the defence of the landlords. I am "Puzzled" to know why he should take up the cudgels so strongly on their behalf.

I cannot discuss the matter with him now. It is too hot for argument, and besides I am going away for a short time.

I would just remind "Puzzled" that "A woman convinced against her will is of the same opinion still."

I am, etc.,

HAMPSHIRE.

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1922.

P.S. With reference to the statement made by "Still Waiting" that the practice of demanding key money is not permitted in the French Concession, the house to which I referred is in the French Concession. I do not know that key money was actually paid, I only know that it was demanded. I learnt this from the person of whom it was asked.

*** And here perhaps this correspondence might close.—Ed.

HEEHO.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On reading your correspondence column, I noticed complaints on the nuisance of noise in Shanghai. It seemed that the coolies in Shanghai insist on heehoing or heehawing while working. Now, the Harbin coolies who are Northerners, natives of Shantung or Chihli, never heeho, nor do they heehaw when they carry loads or when they are engaged in building operations.

It seems here is a good chance for a sinologist to ascertain in what parts of China the coolies heeho, and what part where they do not; to draw a map on these findings; and perhaps even promote a heehoing competition.

I am, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Harbin, Aug. 10, 1922

THE NEW 'BUSES.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After a ride in the motor 'bus, which has been put into service on the route from St. George's to Jessfield Park, one cannot but wonder why the Municipal Council does not encourage by low licensing fees an expansion of this class of transportation.

The 'bus is exceedingly comfortable in both classes, clean, easy riding and in fact, everything that the trams are not, but should be, if the Council could get up a little further energy and see that the Tram Company abides by its contract in every way. I have travelled in trams in most of the large cities in Europe and America, but nowhere have I seen material of such poor quality, service as rotten as is imposed upon the public here.

However, I have strayed from my subject, and just wish to say, that this 'bus service places myself and family in the pleasant position of being able to go out to Jessfield every evening, a thing that we could not do before owing to the length of time it took by rickshas to get to our destination and back again. I think that, if the prices were lowered to 20 and 10 cents respectively, more people would be able to take advantage of the service than is possible now, for, after all, 30 cents for a trip to the Park for a family of four is rather high, considering that the same amount, per head, has to be paid for the trip back.

If now, the Municipal Council could realize the need of tennis places and a swimming bath, for those of us who live in the Western part of the town and do not live in houses with lawns and do not own swimming bath shares, we could easily get to the recreations above mentioned, by means of the 'bus. There is lots of room in Jessfield park to build a bath and the tennis places as well and there is no reason why we westerners should be denied the privileges enjoyed by those living near the

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Hongkew Park, next summer.

I hope that you will give the matter forming the subject of the foregoing paragraph of my letter your valued support.

I am, etc.,

P. K.

Shanghai, June 15, 1922.

RICSHA MEN.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Certain local papers recently informed the public that a strike had taken place among the ricsha coolies. I am in a position to contradict this statement. It is a fact, however, that a serious attempt was made by other parties to create a strike among the ricsha men, and had it succeeded, such a strike, following those already in operation here, might have turned Shanghai into a Bolshevik camp.

In my letter to you of June 26, I said that, taking the ricsha men as a whole, they are found to be peaceable law-abiding men, and that neither in past years nor at the present time have I ever discovered any trace of Bolshevist tendencies.

Mr. Bruce Lockhart, in a letter to the "China Press" has stated "that the conditions of the Shanghai ricsha man's life—aggravated by a rigorous and almost ruthless Police supervision—invite Bolshevism and justify Bolshevism." This is a very grave allegation to make, and it is entirely unfounded. There is nothing to suggest that these men are drifting into Bolshevism. The "Ricsha Mission" is in close touch with them and its experience of their temper and attitude *vis-à-vis* the local authorities is quite different. This Mission further exercises a restraining and beneficial influence upon these coolies. Since 1913 close on two millions of men, women and children have received practical instruction in the "Ricsha Mission" halls and in the open air. The far-reaching results of the Mission's work can scarcely be over-estimated. From 10 to 15 provinces are represented nightly in the Mission halls, the ricsha men coming to the meetings from all the quarters of Shanghai where they dwell—East Gate, and West Gate of the Native City, French Town, Yangtszepoo, etc. In consequence of the spirit which prevails amongst them, all efforts to bring about a strike have hitherto completely failed, in spite of the example of many other sections of the Chinese working classes.

SOME WILD STATEMENTS.

The letter I refer to says that the ricsha coolies are being mercilessly treated by the Police. The writer would find it difficult to produce any evidence in support of this assertion. It is simply incredible. From the tens of thousands of ricsha men who have attended the "Ricsha Mission" during the last nine and a half years, not one single complaint individual or collective, of ill treatment by the Police has ever been received. On the other hand these men have again and again expressed their gratitude for the shelters erected by the Council.

The description of the ricsha coolies as ragged, emaciated and starving is a reckless exaggeration. It is notorious that there is a constant fluctuation in the coolie class of Shanghai. Thousands arrive daily and as might be expected, the new arrivals include a proportion who have been starving. As for the ricsha man's semi-nude condition, it is the dress or undress of some 200 millions of his brethren at this time of year. A compulsory summer uniform would probably be resisted. A warm winter suit is desirable for them, but in view of their great number and the temporary character of their work, it is hardly possible to provide it. Compared with other coolies the ricsha man is fairly well dressed. People who criticize the treatment of the working class in Shanghai should make themselves familiar with the conditions which prevail in China generally. Shanghai is a haven of refuge in the eyes of all classes of Chinese. Wild attacks on its municipal government are to be deprecated. It is playing into the hands of the friends of anarchy. Mr. Bruce Lockhart will surely reconsider his purpose of sending copies of his letter to the Press of the world, after the exposure of the extraordinary errors in his statistics. Instead of 40 per cent. of confiscations and 98 per cent. of suspensions of ricsha licences during 1921, the correct figures have been shown to be 3.4 per cent. confiscations and 8.16 per cent of suspensions.

THE LUXURY OF TOBACCO.

With reference to the writers' remarks on "the luxury and solace of tobacco" for the ricsha coolies, and the responsibility of increasing their purchasing power in that direction, I know for a fact that only a small percentage of these men are smokers, and are mainly such as work in the vicinity of hotels, clubs, etc. The "Ricsha Mission" periodically warns the coolies of the bad effects of smoking upon the heart, especially for people whose work entails a constant strain upon that organ. I have little doubt that the smoking of cigarettes while working accounts for the emaciated appearance of some ricsha men, which Mr. Bruce Lockhart has noticed. I have never seen any smoking among the thousands who attend the "Ricsha Mission" meetings, and I have frequently heard them declare that the habit is injurious to them.

At the Mission halls and street shelters, all who are in need are helped with food, clothing, hospital aid, etc., and no ricsha man need ever suffer in Shanghai while the "Ricsha Mission" exists and while charitable people are ready to befriend the class for whom the Mission works. I should like to add that of late years the foreign community generally has shown much sympathetic consideration for the ricsha coolies, and particularly through the instrumentality of the "North-China Daily News."

MUNICIPAL ROCSHAS.

The Municipal Council is about to take over the Waterworks and (it may be predicted) the Tramways. I understand that municipal control of the ricsha trade is also being considered. I would suggest that the Council begin with the acquisition of 2,000 ricshas, which would bring the number of licences to 10,000. Considering how the settlements have been extended in recent years, this number would not be in excess of requirements. The Council with its excellent police force and other efficient departments should be able to carry on this business to the satisfaction of the public. This seems to me the best solution of the ricsha traffic problem. It is of course only my personal opinion. I am not expressing the views of any other persons, official or private. I write as a ratepayer and a loyal citizen for many years.

I am, etc.,

GEORGE MATHESON.

Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1922.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I beg leave to quote from Mr. Matheson's letter in your correspondence columns this morning where he says: "The letter I refer to says that the ricsha coolies are being mercilessly treated by the Police The writer would find it difficult to produce any evidence in support of this assertion. It is simply incredible." I personally have other things to do beside going around looking for cases of cruel treatment, but can testify to two such cases as an eye-witness and would be willing to go on the witness-stand if necessary. One case occurred on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road where a native police-man brought down his stick with such force on a coolie's shoulders that he broke it in two with one blow. Anyone thinking this is merciful treatment is recommended to try some one breaking an inch stick on *his* shoulders. Another case occurred at the corner of Canton and Kiangse Roads where a police-man struck a coolie in the bare ribs with his bayoneted rifle. The poor coolie just doubled up with pain and crouched away, too frightened, probably, to remonstrate. I have seen policemen beat coolies on the slightest pretext, often as a result of the policeman's negligence. These "gentlemen" stick to the shady portion of the street where they can see nothing of oncoming traffic from the cross-roads and when something occurs they blame it on the coolie. If there is anything in the hereafter, it would take a lot of asbestos to protect our gentle Shanghai policemen.

I am, etc.,

HUMANE.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1922.

*** Will not our correspondent report these cases with the numbers of the police in question, to the Commissioner.—Ed.

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THE DAY OF THE YOUNG MAN.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The first thing the elderly athlete, referred to in your leading article of to-day, should do, is ask himself what was happening in England between 1914-1918. It is easy to forget in Shanghai.

He should then think how all decent youths between 18-30 were employed during that time. He should remember that though the Public Schools as far as possible carried on "business as usual" all was in fact preparation for war. Much more stress was laid on the O.T.C. than on games. The boys all left early and were for the most part immediately involved in the serious business of existing, and unable to enter the field of sport at the age when it is most important to do so, if youthful proficiency in games is required.

It is interesting to note that the much boosted middle-aged athletes here either took no part in the war at all, or were established experts at their particular sports before the war.

Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. The Great War was won by the young men from the public schools, but you must not blame them if they have forgotten how to play cricket, etc., expertly when they return.

Then such sports as polo and yachting are impossible for young men of 18-23. We came here to make a living and not as established millionaires. Even golf is expensive enough.

As to tea dances, what would your elderly critic have the young men do between 5 p.m.—8 p.m. in winter. Isn't dancing better than gambling?

I think it would become your elderly Shanghai athletes to make allowance for the youth's inexpertness in games, so that the youth may make allowance for the elderly athlete's ostrich-like behaviour when his country needed him.

I am, etc.,

[illegible]

Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1922.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The young "Homeside" man is playing games in Shanghai to the full extent of his means and his ability as the leaders of any of the sports clubs will admit.

There is no dearth of promising young cricketers and never will be in a community of Englishmen. Tennis has passed into the hands of youth as has been proved in the last week. Rifle shooting also has its youthful devotees, full of promise, but most of the young men have had enough of that and are now satisfied with just keeping themselves efficient for volunteer purposes. Clay pigeon shooting is too bloodthirsty for them. A great number of young golfers have not yet gained admission to the club, and at any rate golf is a game at which one gains proficiency by experience, and few of them have motor-cars to enable them to go down to Kiangwan three nights a week. The "Infant Prodigies" of golf at home are in most cases men of means with a natural genius for the game. Yachting provides little attraction as there are now so many other games to be played which are more atttractive than this form of sport in Shanghai. The monied racing men make their game to suit themselves and the same thing applies to polo.

Leaving genius out of the question proficiency is a matter of experience, and most of our youths have had too many of their young years wasted fighting to get the training required in co-operation between brain, eye and hand to make them good players of games yet.

What you people in Shanghai want is a jolly good physical scaring and you will go to the "Homeside" young men on your bended knees and ask them to save your lives, and if there is any time to spare, your properties.

I am, etc.,

J.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I should like very much to know what percentage of the young men can afford to

(a) Join the Race Club and have their own mounts.

(b) Purchase expensive polo ponies and maintain them.

(c) Acquire a yacht and pension the laodah.

(d) Meet the expense of travelling to Kiangwan for a game of golf.

At the same time it is rather queer that clay pigeon shooting, "potting" at the range, and billiards, should be considered sports, while both kinds of football, swimming, rowing, hockey and basket-ball are not mentioned. Let your correspondent visit the Rowing Club or the race course while the various seasons are on, and I'm perfectly sure he will alter, or, at least, modify, his rather extreme views.

Last but not least, let me inform your correspondent that the Carlton and Astor House dance halls are inhabited very largely by middle-aged men, who are really the ones to be blamed for the institution of the gentle art of "canning."

I am, etc.,

Under Twenty.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—May I express the opinion that your Correspondent in to-day's issue is a little off the track in turning the matter back to an old correspondence in your columns on "Those who went and those who stayed" Is this never to be forgotten? By what right has anyone to say who should have gone, or who should remain? It reminds me of the action of certain young ladies (?) in the early part of the War, who got busy on presenting white feathers to all and sundry not in khaki. This was done to many a poor devil who had tried hard to join up, but found himself turned down medically unfit. In one case after the feather had been presented, the man quietly opened his coat to expose the V. C. on his left breast.

I had a younger brother who enlisted in the Anzacs in Australia. He was an ex-service man, and arrived home in England where he had a few days leave, one day visiting London wearing civvies. Imagine his disgust on stepping out from Liverpool St Station to receive a white feather. He was the holder of three war medals then, and leaving for France the next day. Two days later in France he was blown to pieces by a shell, and I often wonder if that young lady could ever possibly know of the end of the man to whom she presented the white feather.

"It is interesting to note that the much boosted middle aged athletes here took no part in the War." As names are mentioned in your leader, I take it your correspondent has at least some of the men named in mind. I should like to tell him that many middle aged men here were eating their hearts out to go, but were for various reasons refused. The call came to Shanghai for men up to 42 years of age. Some well over that age although refused, managed to get home at own expense and serve in some way. Others were told to remain by order. As one of six brothers, five of whom served, and two of whom made the supreme sacrifice, I can assure your correspondent I felt the position. I had offered unconditionally, and if I can get in touch with him any time, I will proudly show him a letter I possess from the late Sir Everard Fraser, in which he points out that "All could not go, and at my age (well in the fifties) my duty was to remain here and carry on my useful work as an Instructor in the Local Defence Force."

The continual whining (I can find no better word) on the part of some of those who went, makes me wonder if it is a case of "stinking fish." A sudden burst of patriotism often amongst those who previously had never even seen fit to join up the S. V. C. and because the War did not prove to be the glorious picnic expected, moaning and groaning ever since, because their fathers and grandfathers did not share the hardships with them. Let me tell any youngster we did share many hardships in other ways, but naturally do not talk quite so much about it.

I am, etc.,

H. Lambert.

Shanghai, Aug. 17. 1922.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

PENGKALAN DURIAN ESTATE

Liquidator's Report

A meeting of shareholders in the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ld., (in voluntary liquidation) was held at No. 1 The Bund last Friday for the purpose of receiving the liquidator's report. Mr. A. E. Stewart, the liquidator, presided and after reading the notice convening the meeting, said:—

Gentlemen,—in accordance with Section 187 of the Companies Ordinances, Hongkong, it is necessary for me to call a meeting of shareholders to lay before them an account of my acts and dealings and the conduct of the winding up during the preceding year.

My appointment as liquidator was made on July 25, 1921, and duly confirmed on August 12, 1921. The object of the winding up was to reconstruct the company and to write down the shares and obtain further capital.

An agreement was duly completed between myself as the liquidator of the old company and the directors of the new company (which was duly formed and registered) by which the new company took over all assets and liabilities whatsoever of the old company and undertook to allot two shares of Tls. 1 each in the new company for every one share in the old company and to issue further 90,000 new shares of Tls. 1 each and to offer these new shares to shareholders in the liquidating company in the proportion of one new share for every one old share against payment of Tls. 1 per share. The issued share capital of the old company was 30,000 shares of £1 stg. each which called for 60,000 shares of Tls. 1 each in the new company.

Of these 60,000 shares I have issued to shareholders in the old company 54,048 shares and the balance of 5,952 shares are to be issued to old shareholders as and when applied for in exchange for share certificates in the old company. These 5,952 shares have presumably changed hands (without any transfer being registered in the books of the company), and it is impossible to ascertain the present holders. No doubt the shares will be presented for exchange later on.

All the liabilities of the old company are being defrayed as per agreement by the new company. The assets were also taken over by the new company and therefore no actual property has come into my possession. The title deeds of the estate are now registered in the name of the new company, and I hope to be in a position at an early date to complete the liquidation.

That is all I have to report today, Gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance.

HUMPHREY'S SOAP WORKS, LD.

The Liquidation

No shareholder being present on Monday at the officers of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure at half an hour after or at the appointed time of the meeting of Humphrey's Soap Works, Ld. (in voluntary liquidation), Mr. S. A. Seth, having previously read the notice convening the meeting, declared it to have been held. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the account submitted to this meeting showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, be received and adopted, and that the books, accounts and documents of the company be retained by the liquidators, they undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the company.

That the fee of Tls. 1,000 drawn by the liquidators is approved and that the balance of Tls. 86.38 in their hands be retained by them for defraying further necessary advertising expenses, filing fees and sundries.

The meeting was adjourned from the 7th instant, owing to the absence on that date of a quorum.

ULOBRI RUBBER CO.

Speciol Meeting

At a special meeting of shareholders in the Ulobri Rubber Co., Ld., (in liquidation) held on Wednesday at 2 Canton Road, Mr. E. A. Prince, representing the general managers and liquidator, who presided, said:

This meeting has been called pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies Ordinances, in order that I may lay before you an account of the Liquidation.

The company, as you know, had an issue of debentures and these amounted to a total of Tls. 123,969. The company's property, *viz.*, its rubber estate on Singapore Island, was, of course, vested in the trustees for the debenture holders and, on the liquidation of this company, they took charge of this, the only asset, and nothing has come into my possession. After protracted negotiations, the estate was sold and realized a sum of only Straits $80,000 and during this period a considerable sum of money had to be spent on the upkeep of the property.

The actual nett amount available for distribution to debenture holders, after deducting expenses, amounted to Tls 33,134 19, giving a return to the debenture holders of 26.727 per cent., so, therefore, there can be no return to shareholders. That is all I have to say, gentlemen. If any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability.

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

Sale for $42,000: Conditions Regarding British Ownership

At a special general meeting of the British Flower Shop on Monday, concerning the projected sale of which so much controversy has recently been heard, the Chairman (Mr. W. H. Barham) announced that the business had been sold to Capt. Markham for $42,000. There was only a small attendance which included Mr. J. C. Bosustow, Mr. H. W. Lester and Mr. D. McNeill.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

At the last annual general meeting on June 29 I intimated that the company would be willing to sell the business as a going concern, giving the reasons for such a decision. Our auditors and projected liquidators, Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson, were asked to prepare conditions, examine the offers and recommend to the directors the offer which in their opinion should be accepted. Several bids were made and the auditors saw their way clear to recommend us to accept the highest, namely, $42,000, from Capt. Markham, who undertakes to comply with the conditions that were named. In the opinion of the board, this is an offer which the shareholders should accept, and I trust, therefore, that you will support the following resolution which I now propose and which will be seconded by Mr. Lester. I only wish to add that no one at present connected with the direction of the British Flower Shop has any interest in the new proposition.

The resolution was as follows:—

That the directors be and they are hereby authorized to sell, as a going concern, the whole of the good will, land, building, stock, furniture and fittings of the company, and to dispose of the proceeds, after allowing a sufficient sum to repay the capital and meet all liabilities and the expenses of winding up the company, in such manner as the shareholders shall by ordinary resolution direct.

The Chairman added that after the land has been transferred it will be necessary to call another meeting to appoint liquidators and decide with regard to the disposal of funds.

Before the foregoing resolution was adopted it was explained that the conditions included payment of $10,000 down in cash with the balance on transfer. There would be a stipulation to run the business as a British concern, with British capital. Regarding the latter, an option of five years would be granted in which, in case of the introduction of non-British capital, the proprietor should be required to pay the sum of $5,000 to the liquidator of the company, or the responsible persons appointed by the company. There would also be a right of way to be observed in the nurseries.

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SPORT

SATURDAY'S CRICKET

Shanghai Recreation Club v. S.C.C. "B" Team

On the Cricket Club's ground on Saturday afternoon, the Recreation Club defeated the Shanghai Cricket Club's "B" team by a margin of 78 runs and thus made their position at the head of the League absolutely secure.

Scores and analyses:—

Shanghai Recreation Club.

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. O'Hara	16
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Hansell	129
A. J. Willis, b. O'Hara	4
C. H. Bhoora c. O'Hara, b. Cockburn	19
A. J. Clark, l.b.w., b. Cobb	5
M. J. Divecha, c. Smedley, b. Hansell	14
Rev. C. E. Spencer, not out	17
T. W. R. Wilson, not out	7
W. T. Manley, T. Main and C. E. Ollerdessen, did not bat	
Extras	15
Total (for 6 wkts.)	217

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. O'Hara	13	0	53	2
Cobb	12	2	49	1
Cockburn	15	1	56	1
Hansell	5	0	45	2

Shanghai Cricket Club "B" Team.

W. N. Hansell, b. Wilson	16
J. M. Pearson, b. Wilson	4
G. L. H. Bichard, c. Clifford, b. Ollerdessen	15
J. H. Smart, l.b.w., b. Manley	15
E. Bathurst, c. Clark, b. Main	20
E. G. Norman, c. Willis, b. Main	2
W. R. Cockburn, l.b.w., b. Wilson	16
W. H. Smedley, b. Clifford	18
T. R. Macdonald, b. Bhoora	6
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out	6
P. H. Cobb, c. Bhoora, c. Clifford	2
Extras	14
Total	139

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	13	2	33	3
Ollerdessen, C. E.	7	0	31	1
Manley	4	0	20	1
Main	4	1	12	2
Clifford	7.4	0	24	1
Bhoora	3	1	5	1

S. C. C. "B" Team v. S. M. Police

Thanks to some heavy scoring by Capt. Barrett (119 not out) and Quayle (56), the Police on Saturday, on the Recreation Club's ground, defeated the Cricket Club's "A" team by a margin of 57 runs, after declaring their innings closed at 202 for five wickets.

Scores and analysis:—

Police.

Major Bourne, b. Allison	0
J. M. Watson, c. Tippin, b. Allison	1
J. A. Quayle, c. and b. Tippin	56
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, not out	119
C. Doyle, b. Allison	14
Mr. W. Beatty, b. Allison	4
J. Carnell, not out	8
Extras	8
Total (for 5 wkts.)	202

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tippin	13	2	68	1
Allison	18	1	59	4
Roberts	8	2	46	0
Harder	5	0	21	0

S. C. C. "A" Team.

R. D. Bell, c. Doyle, b. Barrett	12
R. W. Roberts, l.b.w., b. Sale	33
P. L. O. Hill, b. Quayle	7
A. H. Leslie, b. Barrett	2
J. R. Harder, c. Isaacs, b. Barrett	1
W. Allison, c. Gabbutt, b. Barrett	11
R. Grimshasw, b. Sale	2
C. Knight, b. Sale	24
P. V. Simpson, c. Carnell, b. Sale	22
A. Widdup, not out	10
R. J. Tippin, b. Sale	13
Extras	8
Total	147

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	3	0	4	0
Quayle	6	0	30	-
Barrett	11	0	65	4
Sale	7.3	0	38	5

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup Semi-Final

Boston, Aug. 10.

Mr. Gerald Patterson (Australia) to-day defeated M. Gobert (France) in the Davis Cup semi-final, 4/6, 3/6, 6/3, 6/4, 6/3. M. Gobert was forced to let the deciding point pass him because he wrenched his thumb earlier in the match.—Reuter

Boston, Aug. 12.

In the Davis Cup doubles here yesterday, Messrs. Patterson and O'Hara Wood (Australia) defeated MM. Gobert and Cochet (France), 6/0, 6/8, 4/6, 6/3, 10/8. Mr. Anderson (Australia), who is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia, will not participate in the games.—Reuter.

Boston, Aug. 13.

Owing to rain, the remaining Davis Cup singles have been postpoed until August 14, fortunately for the Australians, as Patterson has sprained his ankle and O'Hara Wood is suffering from neuritis.—Reuter.

Australia Defeatp France.

Boston, Aug. 14.

Mr. O'Hara Wood beat M. Gobert, 2/6, 6/2, 6/1, 6/4 in the Davis Cup competition to-day.

Australia has thus defeated France and will meet the United States.—Reuter.

Aug. 15.

In the Davis Cup singles yesterday, Mr. Patterson (Australia) defeated M. Cochet (France) 6/2, 2/6, 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter.

Shanghai's Doubles Championship

On the Cricket Club's centre court last Friday, before an unusually large gathering of spectators, V. A. Sheldon and J. L. Wade defeated H. Toussaint and R. Canavarro (the holders) in the semi-final round of the doubles championship, in one of the best-contested matches that has ever been witnessed in Shanghai, by three sets to one—7-5, 5-7, 6-3, 13-11.

An Adjourned Game.

At the Country Club, W. P. Roberts and V. S. Dawson met L. Parbury and A. H. George. Failing light made an adjournment necessary with the score at two sets all. The sides were excellently matched. Parbury and George began in winning style, but when Dawson began to find his form—his partner Roberts played consistently well throughout—the game underwent a decided change, and in the closing stages, when George began to show signs of distress under the very strenuous test, it was left to Parbury to save the game, and he did so with flashes of brilliant play.

The game was left unfinished at a most interesting stage:—Parbury and George: 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 8-6.

Last Friday's unfinished match, between L. Parbury and A. H. George and W. P. Roberts and V. S. Dawson, in the semi-final round of the men's doubles championship, was replayed on the Country Club's courts on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for Roberts and Dawson by three sets to one—4-6, 9-7, 6-1, 6-3. Roberts played a very consistent game throughout the match and his able volleying was a great factor in his side's success. Dawson took considerably longer to settle down, but gave his partner excellent support in the later stages, particularly in the last two sets. Parbury was seen at his best in the opening set, which he and George won principally on service and the former's net play. George tired as the match progressed and had difficulty in dealing efficiently with his opponents' lobs.

Doubles Championship Won by Roberts and Dawson

The final for the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Men's Doubles Championship, played on Tuesday evening at the Cricket Club, before what must have been a record crowd for such an event, was somewhat of a disappointment. The style of play was by no means what had been expected and the favourites, V. Sheldon and J. L. Wade, were very soundly beaten by W. P. Roberts and V. S. Dawson, 6-1, 4-6, 3-6, 5-7. The one thing to be really happy over is the reward that has come to one of the most likeable sportsmen in Shanghai and certainly the most consistently brilliant of local tennis players—Mr. W. P. Roberts. He always goes all out to win, whatever the state of the game, he is a clever and attractive player, a modest winner and, as has unfortunately been more often the case, a sporting loser.

For a final exhibition, the match was a long way below standard and a mere recital of points and games won and the manner in which they were secured is scarcely justified, for really the match was won and lost almost entirely on the play of Sheldon. Play started sensationally and it looked as though the match would be a walk-

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over for the favourites. Dawson seemed to be suffering from nervousness and Roberts, though playing well, was not allowed to get in sufficient work to save the game. Sheldon was at his best. He hit in a terrific manner, confidently and accurately. Wade was an able assistant, though his more forceful partner practically monopolized the court.

Dawson's weak service went all to pieces and he was simply driven out of the court in open play. The favourites took four games straight off the reel. Then Roberts won his second service, but the next two went the same as the earlier ones and Sheldon and Wade took the set at 6-1.

A CHANGE IN THE GAME.

In the second set there came a change. Sheldon did not vary his style at all, but his strokes had lost their accuracy and it was not the day for getting too long a length, for the high wind helped to carry balls out of the court. Mainly through the sterling play of Roberts the games went alternately to 4-4 and during all this time Dawson was steadily gaining in confidence until at this stage he could be thoroughly relied upon for defence, though his attack was still weak. Roberts then went into the net, played his opponents at their own hard hitting game, but with accuracy and before they knew it, had the set at 6-4.

The third set found Sheldon still wilder and Dawson playing really brilliantly. He had a clever way of getting close half-volleys just over the net, with a dangerous swerve just as they reached the ground, this stroke gaining him many points. Roberts and Dawson took the first two games and though Roberts had a terrific fight to win his second service, the best Sheldon and Wade could do was to win service games, so that at the seventh the score was 4-3. Dawson was rather lucky in winning the next game and it was fortunate he did, for Sheldon followed by losing his and the set at 6-3

SHELDON'S LAST EFFORT.

There was a short interval and it was thought on the players' return that Sheldon might have recovered form. The hopes of his supporters ran high, especially when Roberts opened with a very weak service, which is most unusual for him. The disadvantage of a lost game, however, was short lived, for Wade's service game was secured as compensation and again the advantage was maintained to 4-3. Sheldon here pulled himself together and showed a flash of his real form, playing his service with terrific speed and accuracy. Encouraged by his easy success he attempted to smother Roberts and it was only bad luck with a couple of net-crawlers that failed to give him the lead. At 5-5 there was another good chance of the lead changing, for Dawson was nervous again and serving very badly, but Wade for once also struck a bad patch and threw the game away,. This was the end, for Sheldon had 0-40 called against his service, was unable to recover from the handicap and so lost the game, the set at 7-5 and the match.

Of the players, Roberts was easily the best. It was not only his clever strokes, but his fine generalship. When Dawson was groggy, Roberts fell back and managed the defence, but the moment his partner was established again, he was at the net and playing winning strokes. Second honours are probably due to Wade, who was never really poor, though lacking in the brilliancy he can show, but he is not sufficiently good to play a match by himself.

Dawson deserves a full measure of praise. He was completely out of the game in the first set and it was scarcely believable that there could be such a change as occurred later. Once he recovered he never fell off again for long and there were times when, saving his poor service, he was the most brilliant of the four. Of Sheldon it is not fair to say more than that it was his unfortunate day. He showed a better idea of modern tennis than any of them and, though failing, he had sufficient courage to stick to his style. His strokes were wonderful, but they were just that fatal bit out of direction and length. He was beaten, but he played real tennis.

After the match Mrs. Elmore presented the trophies to the winners.

LAWN BOWLS

S. L. B. A. Championships

On Saturday at the Lawn Bowls Club green the semi-final of the Rink Championship was decided before a large crowed of spectators. There was much speculation as to the result, both teams being considered to be about equal. However, G. McMurdo's Yangtszepoo four won by six shots after a hard struggle. The game opened in a sensational manner no less than three fives being recorded in succession. At the half way line the score stood 12 all, McMurdo then got in a four and went ahead. After a while Burnside's rink began to pick up and came within two shots at the 20th end but at the 21, in being forced to try and drive the Jack which was particularly well covered, Burnside had to concede four leaving the Waysiders winners by six shots.

On the adjoining rink the 4th round of the Pairs was played out and resulted in an easy win for O. Crewe Read and J. C. Macdougall. At the Recreation Club green the semi-final of the Paris between G. B. Stormes and E. M. Smith and F. Large and J. Irvine produced a particularly fine game despite the high wind prevailing and the result was a victory for the Junior Golf Club pair by five shots. Stormes and Smith are now in the final and await the winners of Crewe Read and Macdougall and Malcolm and McGregor.

Junior Golf Club v. Lawn Bowls Club

A match between the Junior Golf Club and Lawn Bowls Club took place in rough weather on Sunday, resulting in a win for the Lawn Bowls Club by 15 points. The following were the scores, the skips of the rinks being mentioned in each case:—

J.G.C.		S.L.B.C.	
C. Richards	13	A. D. Bell	22
J. Ross Young	17	O. Crewe Read	17
J. Milligan	18	J. Park	20
D. McAlister	13	P. M. Scott	19
T. Spring	22	G. L. Campbell	20
	83		98

Singles Championship Semi-Final

Playing at the Junior Golf Club green on Tuesday, Mr. G. Dunlop (Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club) defeated Mr. A. McGregor (Yangtszepoo) in the semi-final of the Shanghai single's championship. The winner was in excellent form, and despite the fact that McGregor, champion in 1919, bowled exceedingly well, he was beaten by the substantial margin of 21-6. Mr. Dunlop thus enters the final round with the prospect of gaining the championship for the third successive year. It is interesting to note that the other semi-finalists, Messrs. J. O. MacDougall and G. A. Campbell are both members of the Lawn Bowls Club, which thus sets up a record by having three representatives in the semi-final games.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Scottish League Results.

London, Aug. 15.

Glasgow Rangers	2	Allow	0
St. Mirren	2	Hamilton Academicals	1

—Reuter.

London, Aug. 16.

Kilmarnock	1	Aberdeen	0
Hibernians	1	Falkirk	0

—Reuter.

MOTOR CYCLE RACES

Switzerland First in Six-Day Trial

Geneva, Aug. 11.

The final results of the six-day motor cycle races are as follows:—

1. Switzerland 2,990 points
2. Great Britain 2,980 ,,
3 Sweden 2,973 ,,

In the competition for individual machines the results were:—

1. The British A. J. S. 2,994 points
2. The American Harley-Davidson 2,993 ,,
3. The Swiss Motosacoche 2,975 ,,

The individual lightweight competition resulted in a tie between Condor (Switzerland) and Levis (Great Britain).

The 350 category was carried off by Eric Williams on an A. J. S.

The sidecar class was won by a Swiss riding a Harley-Davidson.—Reuter.

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COUNTY CRICKET

London, August 11.

At Canterbury Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and 30 runs. F. E. Woolley (Kent) took 13 wickets for 79 runs.

At Birmingham Notts beat Warwickshire on the first innings. W. Payton made 108 not out for the winners.

At Bristol Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by six wickets. C. Parker (who is taking the benefit) took nine wickets for 36 in Yorkshire's first innings.

At Derby the match between Derbyshire and Essex was drawn. Mr. P. Perrin (Essex) made 100 not out.

At Manchester Lancashire beat Hampshire on the first innings.

At Leicester Leicestershire beat Glamorgan by 228 runs. Major Fowke made 98 for Leicestershire.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS.

	Pld.	Won	1st inns. Won	Lost	Pos.	Pts.	Percentage
Yorkshire	24	17	4	3	120	93	77.50
Notts	22	14	4	4	110	78	70.90
Surrey	19	11	5	3	95	65	68.42
Kent	19	11	2	6	95	59	62.10
Lancashire	24	14	2	8	120	74	61.66
Middlesex	17	9	1	7	85	47	55.29
Hampshire	18	8	2	8	90	44	48.88
Essex	19	5	7	7	95	39	41.05
Somerset	20	6	5	9	100	40	40
Sussex	24	9	1	14	120	47	39.16
Derbyshire	17	5	2	10	85	29	34.11
Northamptonshire	17	5	0	12	85	25	29.41
Warwickshire	21	6	0	15	105	30	28.57
Leicestershire	20	4	3	13	100	26	26
Gloucestershire	21	5	1	15	105	27	25.71
Glamorgan	18	1	0	17	90	5	5.55
Worcestershire	20	1	0	19	100	5	5

Reuter.

London, Aug. 15

At the Oval Surrey beat Middlesex by nine wickets. J. B. Hobbs (Surrey) made 112.

At Leyton Essex beat Gloucestershire by 106 runs. H. Smith (Gloucestershire) made 131 in the second innings.

At Hastings Leicestershire beat Sussex by 22 runs. Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (Sussex) took 11 wickets for 100 runs.

At Taunton Kent beat Somerset by 135 runs. Mr. G. J. Bryan (Kent) made 118 in the second innings.

At Birmingham Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 29 runs.

At Worcester Glamorgan beat Worcestershire on the first innings. Mr. N. V. H. Riches (Glamorgan) made 128 in the first innings.

At Bradford Hampshire beat Yorkshire by five wickets. A. Kennedy (Hampshire) took 11 wickets for 73 runs.

At Liverpool Lancashire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets. J. Hallows (Lancashire) made 102 not out in the second innings.—Reuter.

The Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race

Geneva, Aug. 10.

The balloon Belgica, piloted by a Belgian, Ernest de Muyter, competing in the Gordon-Bennett race, which was previously believed to have been lost, has now landed at a Rumanian village after crossing the Carpathians. It is stated to have travelled the greatest distance, namely, 1,300 kilometres, and is consequently the winner. All 19 competitors have landed.—Reuter.

British Golfers in U. S.

White Plains, N. Y., July 14.

J. H. Taylor and Sandy Herd, the British golf professionals, played brilliantly over the links of the Knollwood Country Club today in practice for their exhibition tour of the United States and Canada. Taylor equalled the course record by scoring a 66, while Herd returned a par 69.—Reuter

MARSEILLES, Aug. 14.—Two Chinese were arrested here to-day for attempting to land 50 kilogrammes of opium.—Reuter.

BOXING

World's Lightweight Champion

New York, Aug. 16

Johnny Dundee knocked out Danny Frush in the ninth round of a 15 round boxing contest here to-night, thus winning the world's lightweight championship, as the New York Boxing Commission decided that Johnny Kilbane forfeited his title owing to his failure to fight.—Reuter.

A Long Swim

Tokio, Aug. 7.

A long distance swimming race was held yesterday by a party of swimming instructors attached to the Yokosuka Naval Port. They succeeded in crossing Tokio Bay from Honmoku, near Yokohama, to Tsukishima, in Tokio, a distance of 18 miles, in less than nine hours.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL Sir Sah Chen-ping, former Minister of Navy, left for Hongkong during the week-end. It is reported that his mission is in connexion with the return of the southern division of the Navy to the north.

SAFEGUARD YOUR LUNGS

Peps Protect Against Pleurisy and Pneumonia

EVERY year the rains bring along with them the usual crop of bad colds, night coughs, tender throats, sore chests, and bronchitis. Those dreaded lung troubles, pleurisy and pneumonia begin to collect their heavy toll of victims.

With a bottle of breatheable Peps always at hand, however, you can so strengthen the throat and lungs that they become immune to weather dangers. You simply take a Peps out of its silver jacket in which every tablet is sealed, and place it on the tongue. As the tablet dissolves, the volatile, healing, strengthening and germ-destroying vapours given off, are **breathed** direct into the throat, chest and lungs.

In this speedy and effective way the throat and bronchials are quickly cleared of obstinate phlegm and other impurities; dangerous germ disease is nipped in the bud, the lining membrane of the air tubes, made sore and inflamed by the incessant cough is soothed, healed and strengthened anew.

This Peps **direct method** of treatment is praised by eminent medical men and by all who have tried the remedy. Peps are of unequalled value in cases of chronic cough, night chills, colds, bronchitis, asthma, influenza colds, sore throat, laryngitis, old-age cough, bronchial asthma, difficult breathing, tightness of chest, children's coughs, wheeziness, and other throat, chest and lung weaknesses.

Each Peps tablet is separately wrapped in silver-foil and they are packed only in sealed bottles. Obtainable of all chemists, bazaars and dealers in British medicines in China and The Straits.

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Special Articles

LITTLE HSU'S APOLOGIA

General Hsu Shu-tseng's Defence of His Character and Works: An Appeal to the Nations against the Wicked Militarists and Politicians

A BOOK TO EXPOUND HIS POLITICAL FAITH

The following is a translation of a manifesto which General Hsu Shu-tseng, otherwise Little Hsu the famous Anfu chieftain, has issued to the Chinese papers. It has a humorous side that will not escape our readers.

Aug. 14, 1922.

Since the armed conflict between the so-called Anfu and Chihli factions in the summer of 1920 I have been dismissed and outlawed by the so-called Government so that I have had to hide and escape from place to place in order to avoid danger which constantly threatens me. My intention has been to retire into private life and live like a hermit, to wait for better men to come forward and elevate the position of the country so that the happiness of the people may be increased.

Unfortunately, during the past two years the condition of the country has gone from bad to worse and the sufferings of the people have increased tenfold. For this I do not blame the high officials who grab high positions and suck the blood of the people to enrich their own coffers, for such is the training they receive and it is almost their second nature. I blame the people, for I cannot understand the reason why they so meekly submit to the trampling heels of the cruel militarists and the intrigues of unscrupulous politicians without any idea of self protection, to say nothing of self determination.

These militarists and politicians are talking about the abolition of the tuchunate, of reduction of troops, of disarmament, and even of self-government. Frequently we hear of conferences held with a view to discussing these matters; more frequently do we hear of representatives being sent from one place to another, from one person to another for the same purpose. Have they ever considered how far these ideas can be carried out, and if they are how much will they benefit of citizens at large?

The Politician's Last Refuge.

During my enforced retirement naturally I had much time at my disposal to study national problems. Meditating over my 20 years' service in the government and thinking of the sufferings of the people, I have compiled a book setting forth my ideas of the administration of a country and the salvation of the people.

(After descanting on the virtues of the book in a style that every author will understand, Little Hsu continues):

Of course the government was at liberty to deprive me of my posts or to transfer my armies to some other's command or even blackmail me if it thought fit, but when the Government tries to take my life, I think that is going the limit. However, it was possible for me to forgive the Government as it was no more or no less than a puppet of the warlords of the day and it was not responsible for its own actions.

What I could not understand for the life of me was the strange public opinion, voiced by newspapers and private propaganda, accusing me of selling my country, of being pro-Japanese, of intriguing with brigands, of borrowing Japanese money and of employing Japanese officers for the training of my armies. In a word, public opinion was so hot against me that I might have been lynched without a trial.

Cincinnatus on His Farm.

Now at all times when I was supposed to have committed these terrible and unpardonable acts I was really engaged in pacification work in Mongolia. It was I who travelled backward and forward between Peking and Urga, it was I who persuaded the Living Buddha to cancel Mongolian autonomy, it was I who established up-to-date banks in Mongolia, it was I who installed the first hospital in Urga, it was I who made better roads for motor and other traffic, devised a new tariff and formed various private companies for the development of Mongolia in general. Did the Government give me any monies for such purposes? None whatsoever. Not only did I not draw any salary during my tenure of office in Mongolia but I had to borrow right and left for various military and civil expenditures. Even in my present hiding place I have to pay, on behalf of the government, an annual interest exceeding six figures.

(The recollection of battles fought in Mongolia and of money unpaid naturally rankles through some paragraphs which we must omit.)

Now for the cruel accusations of selling my country, of being pro-Japanese and of intriguing with brigands, I must say that for two years the Government has preferred no definite charge against me simply because it has no proof. Were there any upright and law-abiding court in the country I would be quite ready to present myself there and have the question thrashed out, but as the country is now practically in a state of anarchy this is out of the question.

And if Anybody Doubts it.

The real masters of the republic are the citizens, I believe. This being so and if the people can really take the matter out of the hands of a few political militarists I am quite prepared and willing to answer questions that might be put to me, or to be tried by the elders and brethren of my country. I now beg to say that from to-day any Chinese who has doubts about the above-mentioned statements, who cares to put his or her questions in the correspondence columns of local newspapers, I shall endeavour to furnish full answers and give correct facts. If the question involves a legal point I shall engage a learned lawyer to assist me. Should the public still deem me guilty after such answers I am willing to stand trial and any punishment inflicted upon me by the public.

In closing I say to those who have proper authority and well organized troops that they are welcome to try out my policies as given in my book. I am willing to assist them and to guarantee beneficial results within a prescribed period. In case of failure I shall be happy and ready to die as punishment.

I ask you to read my book and place myself at your mercy.

The Citizens' Diplomatic Association, has telegraphed to the Diplomatic Corps in connexion with the Macao affair. In asking for fair play and that a copy of the telegram be transmitted to the Portuguese Minister and their home governments, the writers state that, if even one of the terms is denied them, they will refuse to carry on commercial relations with the Portuguese people. "We are not boycotting foreigners in general," they declare, "but we are protecting merely our own interests." The following are the demands of the Association:—(1) The Sino-Portuguese treaties shall one and all be cancelled and the administration of Macao shall be taken away from the Portuguese for ever. (2) The Portuguese Government shall send a special ambassador to China to apologize for the unfortunate incident. (3) The families of the dead and wounded Chinese shall be properly indemnified by the Portuguese Government. (4) Those responsible for the shooting of Chinese citizens shall be punished in accordance with the laws of Portugal. We do not know what the importance of the Citizens' Diplomatic Association may be, but it can evidently open it mouth pretty wide.

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THE GRIFFIN TYPIST HEARS FROM HOME

By Rose Allen.

Iowa Center July, 1922.

Dear Daughter Phyllis:—Its too hot for church so I'm writing out here on the front stoop with the screens down so that the folks going to church won't be shocked and the auto crowd won't take it as an invitation to stop a while for some root beer or buttermilk. There are drawbacks to living on the State Road and having every machine that goes through town honk by your house. But I'm glad enough to have a likely piece of road for goodness knows I don't know how the country folks managed without flivvers and a place to run them.

I just made a fresh brew of beer, too, so I needn't be so stingy. The last I made must have worked in the hot weather for the other night when the children and your pa and I was asleep and Beatrice not home yet we heard the most awful noise down in the cellar. Your dad grabbed his old army musket that hasn't had a charge in it for years and started down calling out as bold as a battalion, "Quit that shooting and get off these premises." The pop-pop kept right on for a moment and then stopped and you couldn't hear a sound. "Don't you risk your life," I calls out to him over the stairs, but he goes right on down the cellar stairs and then he begins to laugh and calls out, "Come on down and see the mess Lucy-Ellen."

Where's Mr. Johnson?

So down I comes and would you believe it that half the bottles of root beer have shot their corks at the ceiling and the beer has squirted out everywhere. I was sure mad to think of all that work for nothing. Your pa wanted me to keep what was left, but I said it looked like considerable more than 2 per cent. in the bottles that had exploded and I wasn't going to take chances. Wouldn't it look nice with me the secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the twins members of the Band of Hope! I kinder suspect that your father did put some away in a dark corner where the children wouldn't get hold of them but I know I emptied out a lot of bottles myself.

And that reminds me, Phyllis, that I hope none of your friends in Shanghai are acting up like some of those Americans we read about that drink like camels so as to stand a dry spell later on. Any nice boy who learns to like liquor is wasting his time because pretty soon there won't be any place he can get it. Did you read in the papers how Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson is in Australia now? If you and Madge would like to put up some beer for your parties I'm sure your friends would all like it

Not Stylish.

Your pa was real pleased with the pictures you sent him. He says he don't see but what the Chinese save a lot of money on clothes in the summer time, and do they really go round a city like Shanghai that way? Just now he's tinkering with the Ford out in the barn, working harder than any oiler and having as good a time as the twins out at their summer Scout camp. Beatrice is canoeing on the lake. If I'd got dressed for church in time I could have said more to her about going, but it doesn't seem to be stylish with the young crowd now. Now, I remember how you wouldn't miss a single time at Sunday School, specially when you had a pretty teacher. I said to Beatrice, "Well, if you're so fond of the water you'll be glad to do the washing to-morrow," but she says tabs and canoes are quite different in action. I wish you could see my new electric washer, Phyllis. Its the smartest contraption you've ever seen and gets the work through in no time at all. I get my clothes out on the line the first house on our street and I don't start in till after breakfast either.

A Procession of Horribles.

I wish you'd been here for the Fourth of July for everybody had a fine time, especially the twins. I was scared to death all day but nothing happened except that a sky rocket hit one of the cows in a pasture lot and a Roman candle almost set fire to the decorations of the American Legion booth where they sold lemonade. The noise began at 12 o'clock and they tell me it kept up all night but I got some sleep before the twins woke up and began setting off crackers under my window. The high school boys can't get crackers big enough for them so they buy daymite some way or other and they sure do make things ring. I tell the twins they ought not to burn up all their pocket money like that and they say, "O ma, next year we might have to have one of those stupid 'sane Fourths' your club is so anxious for, so let us bang while we can."

This year they had a procession of "Horribles" just as they used to do down in Maine when I was a girl. I don't know as they ever had any when you were here, but one Camp Fire Girls leader had done it once and she got the rest all excited about it and so they got a lot of folks to dress up, mostly kids, but some grown-ups, and put the band on a hay rack and paraded the streets around breakfast time. They had a real good-looking Uncle Sam and Goddess of Liberty of course and then every old kind of costume you ever thought of, plenty of Indians and darkies and scarecrows, you know.

Something at Home Still.

Jack came by that afternoon when everybody else was asleep but me, so I called him up on the stoop and we had a real good talk. He says I make just as good cookies as ever, Phyllis. I don't know why you wanted to go traipsing off to China for and leave a nice fellow like him. First thing you know some other girl will have him and you may be sorry too late. What about this "Monty" you write about so much? You don't mention his name to me so much, but I take it for granted he's hanging around. I don't think much of his name and I hope you know what kind of folks he's got. Of course I wouldn't say there was anything serious but you might as well know how he was raised before you get too well aspuainted with him. You can laugh if you like, but I never did like you children to go playing round with boys and girls when I didn't know what kind of mothers they had.

They're having a carnival down about 30 miles in the country from us and your pa is determined I'll drive down with him and the Jones some afternoon with our supper. If it gets any ways cooler I'll do that but I don't hanker for picnics when it's as hot as to-day. Kitty says she's going and she is not coming back till she's seen every single side show and the tent performance, so she'll write you about it anyway.

I hope you had a proper Fourth of July, and that you'll always show the Chinese and the rest of them that you come from God's own country and that its ways are good enough for you. Of course I wouldn't want you to be stand-offish or anything but you don't want to forget that this is a good place to come from and come back to

Your loving Mother.

The American Consular authorities are busy trying to trace the whereabouts of one Malcolm Alexander Niernsse who has been missing since since April or May, 1920. The missing man came to China three years ago to supervise the construction work in connexion with Rockefeller Foundation, Peking. He is described as a native born American, architect, 43 years of age, about 6 ft. tall, brown hair, slightly grey about the ers, and having an artificial left leg.

The "A.B.C. Railway Guide and Travellers' Manual of China" (the North-China Advertising Co., Tientsin, 60 cents) fills a long felt want in the country. To be published quarterly under the patronage of the Chinese Government, it is crammed with information, particularly concerning railway travel, under which section is a well compiled timetable showing the fares to every railway station in China, Manchuria and Korea. The handbook also contains a useful railway map. The guide, a copy of which has been sent to us by the American Express Co., Inc., is on sale at the principal book shops, hotels and at the railway stations in Shanghai.

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COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/5⅜=Tls. 5.80 at 72=$8.05	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 77½=Tls. 129.03 at 72 =$179.21	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.225
Native Interest	0%
Copper Cash	242,500
Bar Silver	34⅞
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	Frs. 56.67
New York on London	G.$4.47½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/5⅛
Demand	—
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	77¼
Demand	77½
PARIS—	
Demand	978
INDIA—	
Demand	263½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	75⅛
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	62½
BATAVIA—	
Demand	200
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	68

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/6
4 m/s. Credits	3/7⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	3/8⅛
6 m/s. Credits	3/8½
6 m/s. Docs.	3/9⅜
NEW YORK—	
Demand	78½
4 m/s. Credits	81½
4 m/s. Docs.	81¾
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1025
Closing business done at:—	
London T.T.	3/5⅜
New York T.T.	77⅛

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST.

Hk. Tl. 5.07 @ 3/6½		£1
,, 1 @ 953		Frs. 10.62
,, 1.15 @ 77⅛		Gold $1
,, 1 @ 61⅞		Yen 1.80
,, 1 @ 267⅛		Rupees 2.98
,, 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50
,, 1 @ 16.55		It. Lire 18.44

Marks and Roubles no quotation.

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Aug. 18:—

It. Lire 16.75	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.97½	Tl. 1
Marks 750.00	Tl. 1
It. Lire 10.15	Y. 1

Quotations, Aug. 17:—

It. Lire 98.90	£1 strg.
It. Lire 22.05	$1 U.S.
It. Lire 174.90	Frs. 100 (France)

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Aug. 17.

The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted to-day at £1=Frs. 56.66.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Week's Exchange Notes

Aug. 19.

At the close of business on the 17th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 37,043,000 and $31,850,000.

These figures include Tls. 8,970,000 and $16,540,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 620 bars.

Bar Silver.—Arrivals were:—
2,132 bars from America

Shipments were:—
150 bars to Yunnan

Sycee.—There were no movements during the week.

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—
$200,000 from Tientsin
100,000 ,, River Ports
$300,000

Shipments were:—
$557,000 to Hongkong
100,000 ,, Amoy
100,000 ,, Harbin
$757,000

SILVER.

The London quotation on Thursday was 34⅞d., ready and forward, an advance on last week's price of ⅛d. spot and ¼d. for forward delivery. The market has been quiet with only very slight fluctuations. China, owing to local speculators' operations, has been affording the silver market a little support, but the feeling does not appear to be over strong. Stocks of sycee and bars have increased during the week by Tls. 21 lakhs; stocks of dollars have decreased by $5 lakhs. The price of silver in America on Thursday was 70⅝ cents, delivery San Francisco; business done. The London/New York cross rate is 449½.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been more or less in the hands of the speculators all the week, there being very little merchant business doing. The quoted rate remained unchanged at last week's closing quotation, 3/4½d., till Thursday afternoon, when rates advanced ⅛d. to 3/5⅛d., the present level, at which the market is steady with possible sellers ⅛d. higher. Gold $ T.T. is quoted 77⅛, but there are probably sellers at T.T. 77¼. For Bills 4 m/s. L/C 3/6¼ is offered and for 4 m/s. L/C Gold $ 79½. Export business continues extremely dull, the volume of business passing is trifling.

VISITING CARD MONEY ORDERS

A Curious Substitute: Result of Cash Stringency Caused by the War

Reporting from London on June 29, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £127,131,380, as compared with £127,064,520 last week. A substantial amount of gold came into the market and was acquired for the U.S.A. and for India, the former taking the larger proportion. In consequence of some relaxation on the 27th instant of the Indian demand, the quotation compared more favourably with the United States gold parity. Gold valued at $125,000 is reported to have been received in New York from London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May, 1922, amounted to 53,920 oz., as compared with 54,318 oz. for April, 1922, and 48,744 oz. for May, 1921.

The following figures show the monthly balance of Indian trade in lakhs of rupees ("plus" denotes balance in favour of India and "minus" adverse):—

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
April	plus 13,87	minus 6,85	plus 4,17
May	,, 5,74	,, 2,00	,, 3,48
June	minus 82	,, 1,67	
July	,, 3,14	plus 1,35	
Aug.	,, 9,36	,, 2,34	
Sept.	,, 4,60	,, 93	
Oct.	,, 10,32	minus 8,65	
Nov.	,, 11,07	,, 9,22	
Dec.	,, 9,02	,, 2,55	
Jan.	,, 8,97	,, 7,12	
Feb.	,, 7,03	,, 59	
Mar.	,, 4,86	plus 1,42	

CURRENCY CURIOSITIES.

The ramifications of the Great War affected currency in the most out-of-the-way places. For instance, the United States Consul at Tahiti stated in a report that there was no specie in circulation in the colony except in inconsequential amounts. Silver had disappeared from circulation by the late fall of 1919, and for the most part is locked up in vaults and strong boxes, and some of it has found its way out of the colony.

Before the recent issue of the Chamber of Commerce notes, the requirements for small change were met by the printing by anyone so disposed of small tickets of varying denominations. These tickets passed readily from hand to hand where issued by a local trading house or merchant. Ordinary business cards, upon which had been written the French equivalent of "good for one franc," etc., and without signature or stamp, were frequently met with circulating as currency.

July 6.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is about £500,000 lower, at £126,634,190, as compared with £127,131,380 last week. Moreover, the Currency Note Return shows a diminution of £500,000 in gold and an increase of £500,000 in Bank Notes. A fair amount of gold came into the market. After providing for a few Indian orders, the bulk was shipped to the United States of America. Gold valued at $4,240,000 is reported to have been received in New York, $3,865,000 from London, and $375,000 from France.

The declared exports from Shanghai to the United States during the first quarter of 1922, including gold bars, states the "Financier," amounted to $11,172,149, a decrease of $8,396,549 compared with the first quarter of 1921. It is noted, however, that in this period of 1922 the value of gold bars exported to the United States was only $1,047,576, while in 1921 it was $10,968,581. The

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merchandise was valued at $10,124,-575 in 1922, compared with $8,600,-117 in 1921.

THE WORLD'S GOLD RESERVES.

The changes in the gold reserves of the principal countries in the world are thus shown in the "Federal Reserve Bulletin" (in thousands of dollars):—

The 1922 total is the latest available for the June issue.

Dec.	31,	1913	4,188,401
"	"	1914	4,931,542
"	"	1915	5,860i855
"	"	1916	5,766,907
"	"	1917	6,332,195
"	"	1918	6,366.324
"	"	1919	6,263,849
"	"	1920	6,931,686
"	"	1921	7,775.327
"	"	1922	7,911,379

During the period 1913-1922, the United States total (last given as $3,171,007,000) is over four and one half times that of 1913, whilst the latest Austro-Hungarian Bank holding is less than one twenty-five thousandth part of the holding in 1913.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Absence of any Signs of Improvement: Upper Yangtze Disturbances a Check to Trade

Aug. 19.

The week has been without the many black features that have come along of late to hamper trade, but, at the same time, scarcely anything developed to indicate any immediate improvement. In general, the state of business was much about the same as last week, being dull and inactive. A day or two ago there came the news that the Upper Yangtze was once more practically closed to traffic, on account of the disturbances that way and though this did not really affect sales, for there had been little doing, it put a stop to the movement of cargoes to fill orders for which there had been earlier buying, and which, up to then, had been going fairly briskly.

PIECE GOODS.

Though there have been no big sales, merchants are of the opinion that there has been just a suggestion of increasing interest this week, several dealers taking up oddments. However, they are unable to do much, as they have a sufficiency on their books, which they are anxious to clear. Shipments were going quite well until there occurred a repetition of firing on the Upper Yangtze steamers. There are said to be good reasons for expecting an improvement in trade with the north very shortly, especially with Tientsin and Newchwang. Manchester prices are on the easy side.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton Market.—There was a notable easing of prices during the week. The latest quotations are:—

Tungchow	Tls.	33.00
" new crop	"	30.00
Shanghai	"	32.00
Nanzu	"	31.75
Shensi I	"	33.00

Yarn.—This market continues as dull as ever and there has been another fall in prices.

PRODUCE.

The market remains very dull, the main hope at the moment being that something will be done shortly in sesamum seed.

TEA.

Black.—The business done during the past week has to all intents and purposes cleared up the Keemun stock and what remains is held in second hands or is Shanghai manufactured tea. The business in Ningchows reported last week has been maintained at slightly firmer rates. Stock is low and further arrivals, if any, will be small. Dealings in Hankow districts on the local market have been fairly considerable and low quality cargo is fetching the same price as what might be termed "good common" was obtaining a few weeks ago. Hankow reports a steady business at increasing rates. Stocks of all Blacks are at a considerably lower figure at this period of the season in comparison with the same period in recent years. Particulars of the week's business follow:—

Keemun	271 h/c	Tls.	45 —85
Ningchow	1,489 ..	..	20 —57
Hankow	8,656 ..	..	14½—19
	10,416 h/c		

Black—	
Arrivals	121,419 h/c
Settlements	92,640 ..
Stock	28,779 ..

Country Tea.—The market during the past week has remained fairly active and a further 7,000 h/c have been settled. Demand runs chiefly on Chun Mees, and the market may be quoted Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 higher for all grades, irrespective of the deterioration in style. Finest Gunpowders still command high prices, but good medium grades are selling at Tls. 55 to Tls. 65. The demand for Sow Mee has fallen off, and little business is reported. Three Country tea chops have been settled at Tls. 28 to Tls. 31. Figures since the opening of the season follow:—

Arrivals	125,196 h/c
Settlements	80,046 ..
Stock	45,150 ..

Hoochows and Pingsueys.—The market is fairly quiet and a small business in lines of Hoochow is reported, and 1,000 h/c have been sold, while further transactions in Pingsueys amount to some 5,700 boxes, including two chops at Tls. 25 to Tls. 25½. Figures at date for Hoochows and Pingsueys combined are approximately as follow:—

Arrivals	87,646 h/c
Settlements	55,666 ..
Stock	31,980 ..

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Dominions Spending Vast Sums

London, Aug. 9.

The underwriting members of Lloyds have subscribed £100,000 towards the Guarantee Fund of the Empire Exhibition, which now exceeds £1,150,000.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 10.

As an illustration of the prospects of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 being the greatest Exhibition ever held it is pointed out that hitherto Australia is spending £250,000 and India £167,000 while South Africa has provided in this year's estimates for £30,000 and the Federated Malay States the same amount. Space has been allotted to the Gold Coast and Nigeria whilst New Zealand and Canada have not yet settled the extent of their participation. Already 350,000 square feet have provisionally been allotted to the Dominions, not including Canada and New Zealand, as compared with 110,000 square feet occupied by the Dominions in the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908. —Reuter.

Indian Wheat Crop

Calcutta, Aug. 13.

The final estimate of the Indian wheat crop for 1921-22, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1920-21	1921-22	
Area under crop	25,783,000	28,234,000	acres
Yield	6,706,000	9,813,000	tons

—Reuter.

British Trade Improving

London, Aug. 12.

A cheering increase in the value of United Kingdom exports is the outstanding feature of the Board of Trade returns for July.

Exports totalled £60,400,000 as compared with £43,000,000 in July last year. Imports totalled £81,750,000 as compared with £80,500,000.—Reuter.

Rubber 16d. to 1925

Amsterdam, Aug. 16.

The Amsterdam and Netherlands Companies have sold forward a part of their 1923/24/25 rubber crops to the General Rubber Company of New York at prices based on the average monthly London quotation with a minimun of eight pence and a maximum of 16 pence a pound.—Reuter.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 5, amounted to 76,556 tons and the sales during the same period to 51,529 tons.

* * *

The Fu Chung Corporation's sales of coal (Honan anthracite) for the month of July amounted to 52,961 tons.

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U. S. TRADE WITH CHINA

June Figures

Aug. 11.

The following cablegram from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, has been received by the U. S. Commercial Attaché:—

June exports to China G. $11,000,000. Imports G. $9,700,000. Industrial activity checked by labour conditions. Money very easy. Commercial failures decreasing. Total United States exports for June, G. $334,000,000. Total United States imports for June, G. $266,000,000. Prices irregular. Buying curtailed. Approximately G. $33,000,000, foreign loans floated during July.

The May American exports to China were G. $8,700,000 and imports from China G. $8,000,000.

Imports increased during June by G. $1,700,000 or 17.52 per cent.

Exports increased during June by G. $2,300,000 or 20.99 per cent.

Complete figures for the first six months of 1922 follow:—

1922	Exports from U.S.A to China	Imports from China to U.S.A.
January	G$7,800,000	G$10,600,000
February	7,400,000	8,300,000
March	9,500,000	8,500,000
April	9,300,000	10,400,000
May	8,700,000	8,000,000
June	11,000,000	9,700,000
Total	G$53,500,000	G$55,500,000

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA

July Returns

Tokio, Aug. 8.

The foreign trade of Japan with China for the month of July resulted, according to the returns just published by the Finance Department, in an excess of exports over imports to the aggregate amount of Y10,948,000, the former reaching Y23,707,000 and the latter Y12,759,000. This brings the gross total of the trade since the beginning of the current year up to Y190,389,000 for exports, and Y95,949,000 for imports, the former indicating an increase of Y30,438,000, and the latter a decrease of Y507,000, with an excess of exports over imports to the gross amount of Y94,440,000. A table showing further details (for the month of July) is given below, ciphers representing thousands omitted:—

Localities	Export	Import
Manchuria	Y5,204	Y2,314
North China	6,049	4,511
Central China	12,261	5,451
South China	193	483
Total	Y23,707	Y12,759

—Reuter.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 16, 1922, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1922.	1921.
Gross receipts	$67,084.95	$55,707.42
Loss by currency depreciation	27,296.16	17,797.48
Effective receipts	$39,788.79	$37,909.94
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	42.52	33.67
Car miles run	116,307	105,279
Passengers carried	2,369,082	2,091,887

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LAW REPORTS

THE CHAPEI TANNERY DISPUTE

Judgement in Supreme Court Case

Judgement was given by his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court last Friday in the action brought by Mr. H. Fittkau, architect, of Szechuen Road, against J. N. Hsu (trading as the Li Shan Trading Co., 36 Nanking Road). Plaintiff sought to recover Tls. 1,723 commission in connexion with the preparation of plans for a tannery in Chapei.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiff and Mr. L. Kentwell for defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgement, reviewed the circumstances of the case, which were that plaintiff took over from another architect, Mr. Zerle, the architectural duties in connexion with the building, at 3 per cent. commission on a contract price of Tls. 34,000. The building was started in September last, but while the foundations were being dug, objection was made by the neighbours on the ground that water issuing from the tannery would poison the surrounding creeks. The Chinese authorities stopped the work, but later a scheme of filtering the waste water was placed before the authorities and, after Mr. Hsu paid an official of the Chinese Board of Works $1,000 as a bribe, a licence was granted.

No Promise to Pay.

At this point Mr. Fittkau decided to make a change in certain parts of the building and suggested that he should receive 1 per cent. commission in respect of the new plans. Mr. Hsu demurred, and there was no trace of any evidence that he ever agreed to pay the extra charge. His manager did say "Go on, Hsu will pay," but that was not sufficient to make defendant liable. Plaintiff informed defendant that he had obtained a new tender for Tls. 42,971, but plaintiff stated definitely in his evidence that he never agreed to pay the extra 1 per cent., nor did he enter into the new contract of 3 per cent. on the tender for Tls. 42,971. Defendant said he was always ready and willing to pay anything reasonable on the old contract, but would have nothing to do with the new, and there was no evidence to show that he ever accepted it. The building was abandoned in March, defendant's partner being unable to find his share of the money.

There was no doubt, his Lordship concluded, that plaintiff was entitled to 3 per cent. on the first contract, and an additional small sum for altering the plans to provide for the filteration scheme, which necessitated only slight alteration to the original plans. Plaintiff had not been able to support his claim in connexion with the new (Tls. 42,971) contract, nor that for preparation of a sketch plan of a house in the French Concession. Judgement would accordingly be entered for plaintiff for the 3 per cent. on the first contract, and a sum to be ascertained for alteration of the plans for the purpose of filteration, and judgement for defendant on the second contract, and the sketch plan, claims, costs to follow the event.

THE FOOCHOW ROAD AFFAIR

Charge against Foreigners of Impersonating the Police Dropped

THE INMATES' STORY

Harold Kay, of the River Police Hulk, and Francis W. Davis, of Dixwell Road, appeared on remand before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court last Friday charged with being concerned with others in feloniously entering No. 559 Foochow Road and stealing $260 in cash, 30 oz. of opium, and various articles of clothing. They were further charged with having "feloniously pretended to be police officers in the execution of their duty."

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, for the prosecution, intimated that it would not be possible to proceed with the charge of police impersonation, his Worship having given a ruling that the Towns Clause, Police, Act, 1847, did not apply in Shanghai. He had looked through the Land Regulations and found nothing under which the accused could be charged. Some law ought to be made to meet a case of this character. Impersonation of police took place and the Chinese offered no resistance, simply allowing the offenders to take away what they wanted.

Continuing, Mr. Faithfull said the evidence would show that the affair had been carefully planned. The two accused acted in conjunction with a man who claimed to be a French citizen, but who had been disowned by the French authorities and would be dealt with at the Mixed Court. The foreigners appeared to have been assisted by four or five Chinese.

His Worship intimated that he would try the case summarily.

Zah Ling-foo, telephone operator at the Central Garage, stated that about 8 o'clock on Monday evening a foreigner telephoned for a small car to be sent to the corner of Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. The foreigner gave the name of Gutter, 19 Park Lane. After consulting the Hong List and finding this name there, witness sent the car.

Story of the Raid.

An assistant at 559 Foochow Road gave evidence that at about 9 o'clock on Monday evening Kay entered his shop.

He was accompanied by "a big, fat Chinese" and three or four loafers. The big man acted as spokesman, and began by saying "We have come from Central Station to search. You must not move." When told that the proprietor of the business was absent, the fat man observed: "When he comes back, send him to the Central Police Station." He then alleged that the place was an opium hong, and said he had authority from Central Police Station to search the place. Witness and another assistant were compelled to remain in a small room on the ground floor, the big Chinese watching them while the others went to search. Kay returned and "arrested" witness, but released him immediately afterwards, when he had taken him into the alleyway, saying: "You need not come." One of the loafers carried off a box of new clothes.

In answer to the magistrate, witness stated that a ration bag was also taken away. It contained opium, kept for the private use of the proprietor.

When the proceedings were resumed in the afternoon, a statement voluntarily made by Davis was produced. His story was that he had been asked by Chinese to join in this enterprise, and then invited Kay to accompany him.

Continuing his evidence, the Foochow Road shop assistant said that money was taken from a box by the Chinese who came with the foreigners, and various things were carried away by them. "We are taking these things to the police station," they said.

In answer to his Worship, Inspector Kerrigan said that none of the stolen property had been recovered.

A second assistant in the shop gave evidence that the "fat Chinese" was the first to enter the shop. He was followed by other Chinese, and the accused man, Kay. "Where do you keep your opium?" the fat man asked. He attempted to strike witness when informed that there was no opium in the house for sale. Witness saw them carry away two wooden boxes, a bag containing the opium, and take money from the account's desk. I was sitting down, smoking my water pipe, "witness added.

Mr. Faithfull—And not caring what was going on?

Witness—The "fat man" made me stop in the room, telling me not to move. "When your master comes back," the fat man said, " you might tell him to call round at Central Police Station."

In answer to his Worship, witness said that Kay was the only foreigner he saw there.

Another assistant confessed that he was scared, and did nothing to prevent the things from being carried away. It was the fat Chinese who opened the accountant's desk, but witness was unable to say how much money he removed.

A Central Garage chauffeur next described the motor drive prior to the robbbery, the two accused, another foreigner, and two or three Chinese eventually reaching the Foochow Road shop. When the boxes and bag had been put into the car, the fat man drove alone

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to a house in Avenue Road, where he deposited the property and returned to the central district.

The hearing was again adjourned

British Defendants Bound Over

Found guilty at H. M. Police Court on Saturday, of feloniously entering a Chinese dwelling in Foochow Road and stealing $260, 30 oz. of opium and other property, the two youths Harold Kay (19), of the River Police Hulk, and Francis W. Davis (17), unemployed, were bound over for two years to come up for judgement at any time within that period. In entering the conviction, Mr. G. W. King said he was only deterred from passing sentence of three months' imprisonment by the youth of the defendants. It might be weakness on his part—one occasionally erred on that side—but he had made up his mind to give them that one chance. Another remark of the Magistrate's was that if they had been a little older he would have had no mercy on them.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, prosecuting, stated that the police intended to call no further evidence.

$1,000 FOR THE SERVICES.

Asked to give an explanation of his behaviour the defendant Davis said that the other accused alleged to be concerned in the affair were going to give the foreigner who helped them $1,000. He did not know for what the $1,000 was offered. The Chinese came to his (Davis') house. He did not know anything about the others except that they had a detective going with them.

The Magistrate—Can you convince me that you did not realize that there are plenty of police in Shanghai? Do you think they go round offering people $1,000 to help them?

Defendant—I did not think about it.

The Magistrate on learning that the defendant was only 17, asked him again whether, in spite of his age, he really imagined that he was not doing anything wrong.

"The Frenchman asked me to go along with him. They did not say anything about opium at first," said Davis.

Kay said he wished to make a statement. On coming off duty, he went to Quinsan Gardens, where he met Davis, who told him about their being wanted by some Chinese detectives. When they met the Frenchman and the Chinese the latter said that $1,000 would be paid for their services.

Answering the Magistrate, the defendant said that he did not come to the conclusion that there was something wrong in the whole transaction until later. The Frenchman was supposed to act as the detective, so that there would be no trouble.

CHINESE AT THE BOOTTOM OF IT.

Insp. Kerrigan told the Magistrate that Kay was a Canadian and came to Shanghai recently. Davis had been born in Hongkong, but had resided in Shanghai since he was very young. Jean Laglaize (who was charged on Friday at the Mixed Court) was also a youngster. The police believed that the Chinese were at the bottom of the whole affair.

In giving the above decision, the Magistrate said that both boys were guilty of entering into a conspiracy to steal property from the Chinese. It was either a case of passing the maximum sentence or giving the defendants the benefit of the First Offenders' Act. There could be no intermediate sentence.

Mr. Faithfull submitted that the case was one in which that Act could not be applied, for the whole thing had been carefully planned, and both the youths were old enough to know what they were doing wrong.

His Worship then gave the above decision.

HEARING IN MIXED COURT

The Alleged French Protege

Jean Laglaize (21), of 231 Woosung Road, describing himself as a French *protégé*, appeared befor Messrs. Li and Blackburn at the Mixed Court last Friday morning to face the following charges:—

1.—That at 9.45 p.m. on the 7th instant, with two British subjects and three Chinese citizens not yet in custody, at 559 Foochow Road, he stole $260 in cash, 15 articles of clothing, a basket, a wooden box containing about 30 oz of opium, a small box and a quantity of letters belonging to one Tang Kyih-tsung;

2.—That at the same time and place, together with the above-mentioned persons, he illegally functioned as an officer of the law by falsely representing himself to be a member of the Municipal Police force; and

3.—That he was in unlawful possession of a .38 calibre automatic pistol, without first having obtained a licence from the Municipal Council.

Det.-Insp. Douglas gave evidence of arrest. After looking round the house after the arrest, witness found a pistol strapped over the bed. Witness also found in the house a dagger and a pair of handcuffs. The accused claimed to be a French *protégé*, stating that his mother was a Cantonese and his father a Frenchman. The father had left Shanghai five years ago. Witness had taken the accused to the French Court but there the authorities declined to recognize him. The French Consul-General, however, made a request that details be furnished him upon the conclusion of this case Witness made an admission to the police, concluded the detective.

Sub-Insp. Dunne said that a Chinese was arrested in connexion with the present case and appeared on Thursday morning before the American Assessor. He would suggest that the men be tried together.

The Assessor—I do not mind transferring one of my cases to another court, but I cannot take a case away from another court. You will make arrangements with Mr. Jacobs for the trial of the accused. The case will be remanded for a week.

SIKH MONEYLENDER SENT TO GAOL

Bringing Pressure to Bear upon the Guarantor of a Debt

In sentencing an Indian money lender at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday, to three weeks imprisonment with hard labour, for assaulting a Chinese the proprietor of a licensed wineshop at 357 East Kashing Road, Mr. G. W. King issued a warning to all Indian moneylenders to abstain from similar behaviour. "They must understand," said the Magistrate, "that they cannot behave in the manner this man has. The offence is one that cannot possibly be overlooked."

The defendant, Sado Singh, was also charged with creating a breach of the peace at the same place, but his Worship refused to consider the alleged offence as being contrary to Bylaw 36. Rangha Singh, also charged in connexion with the affair, was released.

A BY-LAW IN QUESTION.

Asked why the police charged the two defendants with a breach of the peace contrary to By-law 36, Sub-Inspector Mackenzie replied that the police were entitled to enter licensed premises to quell a disturbance. Besides they were called to those in question.

The Magistrate—I take it that a licensed wineshop means that the premises are private. Therefore the defendants cannot be guilty under By-law 36. The shop is not a public place.

Sub-Inspector Mackenzie—It is a place to which the public have access

His Worship ruled that the By-law was one of those referring to roads and open places. The wineshop was not a public thoroughfare. The premises came under By-law 34.

The first charge was then dropped.

Sub-Inspector Mackenzie then gave evidence of arrest. He stated that while on duty in East Kashing Road he saw a crowd of from 200 to 300 people standing outside the wineshop. On entering the premises he observed Sado Singh holding on to a Chinese. Witness noticed that the Chinese had a bruise on his cheek, his lips were swollen and his mouth bleeding. When taken into custody the Indians said they had been to the shop to collect money. People at the back of the shop were endeavouring to eject them. At the station, the defendants complained of being assaulted by the people in the shop. The defendant Sado showed the officer his wrist, saying it was swollen, but nothing could be seen wrong about it.

THE SIKH'S ARGUMENT.

The complainant, whose head was almost hidden behind a big bandage, said that the defendants called on him with reference to a debt for $30. He was the debtor's

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guarantor. For the last 10 months he had paid interest at the rate of 83. When Sado came for the interest, witness told him that he would have to wait three days for the money. Defendant said he wanted the money then, or else witness must pay $30. The Indian knocked the counter with his umbrella. Then without further words he hit witness twice on the cheek. Rangha Singh, the big man, held under his arm witness's head while Sado beat him with a stick. Shortly after the Inspector came they all went to the station.

A medical certificate from St. Luke's Hospital showed that the complainant was suffering from contusion and hæmorrhage of the left cheek, an abrasion on the back, and that his injuries would be likely to prove serious.

Answering a question by Sado Singh, witness denied having told the other Chinese to strike the Indians.

In giving the above decision, the Magistrate said he would discharge Rangha Singh. There was no material evidence against him. Chinese witnesses and the Inspector had not seen him actually assaulting the complainant. His Worship did not feel inclined to believe Sado's tale. There were the injuries on the complainant's face. These were material facts. Defendant said that the Chinese sustained those injuries by falling on the table. This his Worship refused to believe.

NANKING ROAD TRAFFIC CASE

A Fine of $5

Mrs. A. Austin, residing at 15 Soochow Road, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court yesterday, upon a summons charging her with having at 11 a.m. on August 2 at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road improperly driven motor-car No. 382.

Chief Inspector Kinipple, who had charge of the case, said defendant's car approached from west to east, overshot the traffic island between Wayloo and the American-Oriental Bank, turning to the north on the right side of the island instead of on the left. She collided with a ricsha and also with another car. Both vehicles were stationary in obedience to police signals. Witness had to step aside to get out of the way of the car, which was not going fast.

Defendant said she had swerved round the island because she feared killing a ricsha coolie.

A Japanese witness, who described himself as a student of Buddhism under the care of Count Otani, stated that defendant's car collided with his ricsha. It had stopped in obedience the police signal.

Defendant was fined $5.

Tientsin papers announce the engagement of Mr. J. Andrew, of Messrs. Wilson & Co., Secretary of the United Services Association and Adjutant of the N.C.B.V., Corps, to Miss Levitsky.

CHARGE OF ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

Boyd at U. S. Court: Interesting Story of Copper Bought for Hunan Mint

At the U. S. Court for China on Wednesday afternoon before his Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier, Mr. L. G. Husar, District Attorney, made a motion for the dismissal of the charge of embezzlement against Ralph S. Boyd, described as president of R. S. Boyd & Co., Ld., who recently made a sensational escape from the U. S. Gaol.

Mr. Husar asked for permission to file a new information charging Boyd with having obtained by false pretences the sum of Tls. 30,000 from General Chang Yi-pong, authorized agent of the Hunan Provincial Mint, by having fraudulently represented that he had 20,000 piculs of copper ingots in his godowns which were ready for immediate shipment.

Mr. R. S. Haskell, for the defence, objected on the ground that it was very unusual for the prosecution at this time to file a new information.

The Judge quoted two cases where the District Attorney was permitted to file new information and intimated that he would accept the present one.

General Chang Yi-pong was the first witness called by the District Attorney. He described how he met Boyd through the introduction of one of the latter's employees by the name of Tsao. He had come to Shanghai as managing director and authorized representative of the Hunan Provincial Mint to purchase copper ingots: Boyd intimated that he had a quantity of 20,000 piculs in stock which he could deliver immediately. Negotiations were entered into and a contract was concluded on February 16. On the following day Tls. 300,000 was handed over to the accused by witness. Tsao and an employee of the Mint were present at the time.

The District Attorney: Did Boyd give you a receipt for the money? He did.

The receipt was produced in court and identified by witness.

Continuing, witness intimated that he again saw accused on two further occasions on and berore February 21 and he told him to hurry up with the delivery of the copper, as he was shortly returning to Changsha.

Mr. Haskell challenged the interpreter in connexion with the wording of the contract, but his objection was overruled.

Witness intimated that he signed and handed a permit to Boyd to transport the ingots to Changsha. He had full authority to sign the permit.

Resuming, he said that he arrived in Hankow on February 26 and there received a telegram from Boyd sating that the ingots had been shipped already.

Mr. Haskell: You state that you received a telegram from Boyd, How do you kow it was from him? It might have been sent by myself. Did you see Mr. Boyd sign or personally send the telegram?

Witness: I knew it was from him since I bought the copper ingots from him and the telegram was about copper. People from America order goods by telegram. Are their orders valid? I may send a telegram to another place, but how do people know it is from me?

Witness said that the original telegram was in Changsha and was still in his possession. He had made an English translation which was in the hands of the District Attorney. He could get the original telegram but it would take about two weeks. He also received a report from his Changsha office that a telegram had been received there about the ignots and, after staying in Hankow for seven or eight days, he left for Changsha. Before leaving, however, he made investigations at the Customs to find out if the ingots had passed Hankow. They had not. The Changsha message was a duplicate of the telegram he received while he was in Hankow.

Mr. Husar: Did you ever or did the Mint ever receive any copper? —Never.

Did you leave anyone in charge here to look after your business with reference to the copper ingots after you left Shanghai?—I made Mr. T. C. Yu my representative.

Continuing, witness said that after leaving Hankow he went to Changsha. There he remained for two days and returned to Shanghai. He and Mr. Yu saw Boyd after he (witness) arrived in Shanghai. He asked Boyd why he had not effected the shipment and told him that if he could not ship the ingots he would have to return the money.

Mr. Husar: Has he ever returned your money?—No.

Whose money was it —The Hunan Mint's.

Witness stated that he went on several other occasions to demand the return of his money but this was refused.

At this juncture the session was adjourned until 9.30 a.m. on Friday.

Lloyd S. Lampman and Cecil Sully appeared before Judge Lobingier in the U. S. Court for China on Wednesday charged with vagrancy. Lampman pleaded guilty. Sully told the Court that he was an actor and a musician who had drifted to Shanghai where he was unable to find employment: he himself had asked the Marshal of the Court to take him into custody as he wished to break himself of the opium habit, and he had been in prison for 10 days already. Judge Lobingier gave both men 10 days in which to secure bondsmen, failing which they would be brought before the Court again. In the meantime if there was a ship to be found to take the men away from Shanghai, they would be placed on board, but for the present they would have to remain in custody.

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NEGLIGENCE IN CARGO HANDLING

Allegations Against American Steamship Co.

Depositions were taken at the U. S. Court on Saturday from a witness who will be absent from Shanghai when the hearing is called of a civil action involving more money than any on the big calendar of cases awaiting trial. Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. are suing the Green Star Steamship Co. for Tls. 400,000 for alleged negligence in handling cargo.

Plaintiffs claim that after purchasing from a New York firm 404,140 lb. of tobacco for the sum of G. $325,566, they delivered to defendants the leaf tobacco in 404 hogsheads. For these defendants gave a receipt, and agreed to ship the cargo to Shanghai. On arrival in Shanghai the hogsheads were found to be in a broken condition, with a large quantity of tobacco lying in bulk and various grades intermingled, making it impossible to segregate them. Damage to the hogsheads was caused by careless handling of the cargo. Mr. F. J. Schuhl is appearing for the plaintiffs.

COMPRADORE'S SECURITY

Case in U. S. Court

The case was called on Tuesday in the U. S. Commissioner's Court, before Mr. N. E. Lurton, Commissioner, of Chu Vong-ding *v.* D. Perez de Tagle *et al.* In this plaintiff asked for the return of $500 security which he placed with the defendant, who is proprietor of the International Employment Agency and Motor Car Protection and Inquiry Bureau, upon the latter promising to appoint him compradore.

As neither defendant nor his counsel appeared, Mr. R. S. Haskell, lawyer for the complainant, asked for judgement in default.

Complainant was called and said that in reply to advertisements appearing in Chinese newspapers he applied for the position. He was asked by defendant to deposit $500 as security, which he did upon the defendant showing him some valuable papers. For certain reasons he resigned the following day but defendant refused to return the security unless defendant paid Tls. 50, lawyers' fees for the drawing up of a contract, and the cost of inserting certain advertisements in Chinese newspapers. Plaintiff agreed to pay for all this and, in fact, did pay, but the defendant failed to return his deposit.

Mr. Haskell entered the witness box and gave evidence of drawing up the contract of employment.

Judgement was given in plaintiff's favour for $500, together with interest from April 22 to August 15, and costs.

YOUNG AMERICAN'S FOLLY

The Case of G. B. Clayton and his Pistol: Serious Personal Injury

George B. Clayton appeared before the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. N. E. Ludton, on Tuesday afternoon, charged with carrying firearms contrary to By-law 37 of the Municipal Regulations. Accused was charged recently with attempting to commit suicide in a motor car on Nanking Road on July 11 by shooting himself in the chest.

Inspector Kerrigan appeared for the Police.

Major C. P. Holcomb, who appeared for the accused, said that his client desired to enter a plea of guilty and asked for a reading of the by-law in question.

Mr. Lurton read the by-law and said that accused was liable to be fined $300 or sent to prison for three months.

In an eloquent plea on behalf of his client, Major Holcomb said that the accused was still a young man but he had seen service in France, having served with the U. S. Marine Corps during the war. Like many other young French and British young men, he had drifted to Shanghai in search of employment, and entered the Chinese Customs service. He left the service: he had not been discharged, and the seriousness of his act was due in the main to bad whisky taken overnight. He did not realize what he was doing. The trouble the young man had wrought was more serious to himself than to others and he would, as a result, be partly paralyzed for life: in fact, one of his arms might have to be amputated. Counsel asked that the accused might be warned and discharged and he, counsel, would do his best to see that he was sent back to America. In closing, Major Holcomb read a letter from Dr. A. H. Swan to the U. S. Court Marshal certifying that accused was suffering partly from paralysis and should be sent back to America for treatment and support which he could not receive in Shanghai.

Mr. Lurton said there were two things he wished to mention in connexion with the case. One was that the accused had failed to appear in Court after having signed a personal bond. This was direct contempt of court. The other was that the carrying of firearms by the defendant was in strict violation of the by-law. Much comment had been made recently regarding persons having in their possession arms of a dangerous nature without the knowledge of the police. Many arms were being sold nowadays to irresponsible persons and this was a matter which should be put down at once. Of course, said the Commissioner, according to American laws, citizens of the United States were privileged to have firearms on their own premises.

Major Holcomb: The pistol was found in a motor car. Is that not considered as the accused's own premises?

Mr. Lurton: Not exactly. Accused will be sent to prison for 15 days from the first day of his incarceration a week ago. He will have the alternative of being sent home if, within that time, there is any possibility of his leaving Shanghai. The pistol will be confiscated and handed over to the Marshal of the Court for keeping.

THE JOY RIDER

A Servant's Experience with a Car

A remarkable instance of the dangerous craze of servants for using their employers' cars in joy-riding exploits, blissfully ignorant of the consequences of driving a motor-vehicle without necessary training, was brought to light at the Mixed Court on Monday, when Mr Atkinson, of 61 Avenue Road, prosecuted his servant for damaging his car to the extent of $200.

Inspector Aiers told the Court that the defendant had every night received instructions from his master to take a plug out of part of the mechanism of an electric car. The defendant's own explanation of the affair was that when he went to remove the plug some hours before the car was found in a damaged condition, he accidentally touched another piece of mechanism. The car then rushed out of the garage, he said, crashing into a wall. He then, it appeared, got the car back into the garage, and locked the door. The next morning the chauffeur found the car damaged.

The complainant said that it was impossible to start the car unless anyone were to get inside and move a lever.

Defendant—I went to take the plug out of the car and by chance touched the lever with my arm. The car immediately rushed out of the garage.

Magistrate Yui and Mr. Blackburn sent the defendant to gaol for three months. If he proved able to pay the cost of repairs to the car, the bench would consider a reduction in the sentence.

The case of the Savoy Hotel, which has obtained judgement for $931, for board and lodging, against G. R. Welch, was again before his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday. The manager of the hotel, Mr. A. Popovich, told his Lordship that defendant's employers thought that he was coming back. His Lordship said nothing could be done at present. He would adjourn the matter *sine die*, giving plaintiff the right to continue the proceedings without taking out any fresh process. Welch failed to appear in court in answer to a judgement summons for the above amount on the 31st ultimo.

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INSURANCE CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Case against Wallace Withdrawn

At the Mixed Court on Monday, the police withdrew the charge against W. G. Wallace, who claims American citizenship, of being concerned in the alleged insurance fraud, in connexion with which the British subjects A. M. Spence and G. Y. Chalmers have been sent for trial. Wallace, against whom an additional charge of obtaining at Tientsin goods to the value of $588 by false pretences was withdrawn by the complainant through his solicitor, Mr. Roushkovsky, was cautioned by Magistrate Tsang and Mr. Jacobs as to his future behaviour. "Before we dismiss these charges," said the American Assessor, "we wish to urge you to get into some legitimate business, and refrain from those lines of activity which you have carried on in the past."

Dr. O. Fischer defended.

Det.-Sgt. Yorke stated that since the first hearing the police had gone thoroughly into the case. At the time of the raid on the offices in Kiangse Road, it was found that most of the documents seized were signed by Wallace. The police believed at the time that he was in the conspiracy. Later inquiries, however, showed that defendant was an employee, receiving a salary of $250 a month. In the circumstances the officer asked leave to withdraw the charge.

Replying to the Assessor, Sgt. Yorke said that there was nothing to show that the defendant had taken part in any way in the founding of the company.

THE OTHER CHARGES.

In discharging the defendant, Mr. Jacobs said that in view of certain information in the hands of the police the Court knew that he (Wallace) was wanted at Vladivostok, Harbin and Tientsin on certain charges. All this information was in the form of letters containing accusations. There must be something in all these allegations. All those charges could not be frame-ups. He (the Assessor) hoped that when the defendant was released he would make an attempt to obtain honest work. As regards his citizenship, it was still not established. His possession of a document (handed into court) and acceptance of it immediately created the presumption that he had forfeited his American citizenship. He should certainly take steps to establish his nationality.

The Court would discharge defendant of any guilt so far as the two present charges were concerned. But there still remained to be dealt with the request of the Chinese authorities at Tientsin for his return to that place to answer certain charges. As no *prima facie* case had, however, been made out concerning them, accused would be placed under a personal bond. A letter would be sent to the Tientsin authorities informing them that if they still desired the custody of the defendant, they must send a deputy to Shanghai to make out a *prima facie* case against him.

THE BASKET OUT OF THE WINDOW

An Opium Prosecution

A shop manager and an accountant appeared before Messrs. Yui and Jacobs at the Mixed Court on Thursday charged with keeping opium for sale. Four assistants were charged with aiding and abetting.

Det.-Sgt. MacGregor appeared for the Police, and Mr. W. S. Fleming represented the defendants.

Outlining the case, the detective said that on August 8, armed with a Mixed Court warrant, he raided No. 12 Kin Wo Ka. In an upstair room a quantity of opium was found. Hanging from the back window was a basket the idea of which was that whoever wished to buy opium would put the money into the basket and later receive a quantity of the drug which would be let down in the basket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fleming, witness said that he sent an informer with marked notes to purchase the opium. He was unable to find anything which actually pointed to the sale of the drug, except a pair of scales and opium wrappers. The process of sale was worked in such a way that the buyer could not see from whom he was buying the opium. It did not occur to witness that he had arrested the wrong man.

The first accused said that he was doing ginseng business and had been doing so for more than a year. He had a business which ran into several hundreds of dollars a day. Part of his premises in which the opium was found was let out to a man whose business he knew nothing about: the opium must have belonged to him. Witness had never sold opium.

This evidence was corroborated by the other accused

The Court said that the prosecution had not produced sufficient evidence to convict the men for selling opium, hence all would be dismissed with the exception of the first accused who would be fined $30 for letting out his premises for the sale of opium.

DR. H. C. Mei made an application at the U. S. Court on Wednesday morning for the admission to the bar of Mr. Joseph Tak-kong Liu, a Chinese American citizen who was born in Honolulu and who had graduated from New York University. Judge Lobingier welcomed Mr. Liu to the bar and instructed him to sign the roll.

AT the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Saturday, Mr. N. E. Lurton ordered a remand in the case of alleged attempted suicide, in which George B. Clayton is accused of shooting himself in Nanking Road on July 11. Major C. P. Holcomb, defending, asked for a remand in order to study the facts of the case. He also applied for Clayton's release on his own surety. The Commissioner replied that the defendant had already been released on his own recognizances, but had failed to appear when summoned. In those circumstances bail could only be allowed in the sum of $100 cash.

PROCEEDINGS in the domestic dispute, in which Mrs. J. Doylend is suing Mr. J. P. Doylend for the return of certain furniture, or its value, $4,120, were resumed before his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday. His Lordship informed the plaintiff that her solicitor, Mr. C. Mansel Reece (who was not in court) had given notice of discontinuance of the action. This plaintiff denied, saying that she had given him no such instructions. The position was that she lived in a different house to the one in which her husband resided. The furniture in defendant's house was her property. She attempted to remove some of it. Plaintiff sent her little boy to the house. He rang her up to say that "Daddy was not at home" and the doors were locked. Then she discovered that the property had been sold. It was very hard on her, added Mrs. Doylend, to be deprived of the furniture. She had three children to support. Not since last October had the defendant contributed to their keep. The goods had been bought and paid for by plaintiff. The hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

COULD NOT SLEEP WITH ITCHING

Spots All Over Face, Back and Limbs. Cuticura Healed.

"My face came all out in little spots which grew bigger and bigger and gradually spread all over my back and limbs. They were of a wet nature and my face was disfigured. I could not sleep with the itching and burning pain.

"This went on for about six months when I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a free sample. My face began to improve, and after using one box of Cuticura Soap, with the Cuticura Ointment, I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Johnson, 170, Church St., Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura for the toilet.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 17, 1922

Excerpts from Minutes.

Meeting of the Health Committee held on Friday, August 4, 1922, at 4.30 p.m.

Filming of Municipal Activities. Following upon discussion of this matter with the Commissioner of Public Works, in accordance with the Council's directions of June 21, it was ascertained that the Commissioner of Public Health had already gone fully into the question from the point of view of Health Department activities. In the circumstances, it was arranged that the latter should, at the same time, deal with the question from the point of view of other Departments. His report, which has been circulated to members, is now submitted, and it is noted that, at first, he proposes to deal only with Health Department activities, postponing extension to the activities of other Departments until sufficient time has elapsed to benefit by the experience of the Health Department. It is also noted that the initial expenditure involved amounts to Tls. 2,720, which includes the cost of a Camera and fittings, Projector and fittings, Films, Screens and Lantern Slides, etc.

At the outset of the discussion which takes place, the Chairman remarks that the Council had already approved the proposal in principle, on the understanding that the estimated initial expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 1,000. The Committee ■ informed that the estimate of Tls. 1,000, mentioned to the Council, represented the cost of a camera and projector only, and did not include the various other items now included, which, to a large extent, represent working expenditure.

The Chairman remarks that, of all the Departments, the Health Department appears to provide the greatest scope for this class of work. After stating that, before according its approval, the Council desires to be satisfied that the expenditure involved is fully warranted, he requests the Commissioner of Public Health to express his opinion on the subject. In amplication of the views expressed in his report, the latter refers to the great advantage, from an educational point of view, which the utilization of cinematography in Public Health Work confers. He states that, by this means, the public would obtain a higher appreciation of the Department's efforts, and that, as a result, many of the difficulties against which the Department has, at present, to contend, would gradually disappear. After enumerating the various subjects which, at first, would be dealt with at the Branch Health Offices, Markets, Schools, etc., he states that, later on, he particularly desires to have the films shown in the local Cinema Halls. In answer to the Chairman's enquiry, he states that the estimate quoted will provide a complete equipment, which will be ample for all Departments. He also informs the members that the firm quoting have undertaken to provide, free of cost, everything in the way of tuition, until the Department is competent to produce its own films.

In reply to Dr. Jackson, he estimates the cost of producing a film at 26 cents per foot, or Tls. 200 to Tls. 600-700 per film, according to length. In the case of the Health Department, he considers that the expenditure will not be heavy, since a good set of films, once produced, will serve its requirements for very many years. The Chairman then enquires as to the probable expenditure on P.W.D. subjects. After pointing out that P.W.D. requirements differ from those of the Health Department, in that the films would not serve for so long a period, due to changing conditions and the completion of new works from time to time, the Commissioner of Public Works states that such expenditure can, however, be cut down to an absolute figure each year. He undertakes, however, to report fully on the subject for the Council's information at an early date. During the remainder of the discussion, it is apparent that members consider the expenditure, as estimated, and for which no provision was included in the current estimates, fully warranted; particularly so far as concerns the Health Department. After some further remarks concerning the desirability of improving the hygienic education of all sections of the community, but more particularly the Chinese, the recommendation in question is commended to the Council for favourable consideration.

Volunteer Corps.

The promotion to Lieutenant of 2nd Lieutenants T. G. Drakeford and W. E. Sauer has effect from 9/6/22 and not as stated in the Gazette of July 13.

Water Supply.

Further correspondence with the Waterworks Company in continuation of that set forth in the Gazette of June 1:—

Shanghai, June 4, 1922.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 27 ultimo further on the subject of the various matters outstanding between the Council and this Company in connection with the water supply.

My Directors note that it has been decided to refer the matter of the desirability of the purchase of the Company's undertaking by the Council back to the Special Committee appointed in 1918, further that reference to this Committee will be made at an early date and that so soon as possible after the report has been received and considered by the Council it will be laid before the ratepayers for their instructions. They would emphasize the necessity of deciding this matter as soon as possible as in the meantime the Company is prejudiced in the direction of inviting further subscriptions of capital from the public owing to the uncertainty of the Company's future. Moreover, in view of the possibility of the decision being against the purchase, they suggest that negotiations for the modification of the agreement of 1905 continue pending the report of the Special Committee. In this connection they would refer to the statement in the speech of the late Chairman of the Council at the Ratepayers' Meeting held on April 20, 1922 that the Council saw the possibility of reaching a basis for agreement on most points at an early date and I am directed to inquire what points were then outstanding, and what are the points of very considerable importance outstanding upon which no actual agreement has yet been reached referred to in your letter under reply and upon which, in the Council's opinion there is no particular prospect of agreement held out.

I am further directed to refer to the concluding paragraph of my letter of February 27, 1922, stating that it was my Directors' intention to draw up the suggested amendments to the agreement of 1905 which they would submit to the Council at an early date together with the detailed meter tariff of rates at which the Company will be prepared to supply water during the five years ensuing from the coming into force of such modified agreement as might result from the negotiations between the Council and the Company and to hand you herewith draft of proposed new agreement—which in the opinion of the Company's Legal Advisers is preferable to amending the existing one—in which is embodied the tariff of proposed meter rates. Moreover, the figures upon which this tariff is based may conceivably be of use to the Special Committee when considering the desirability of the purchase. It must be remembered however that the purchase price will be the present market value of the Company's property which, as stated in my letter of February 27, 1922, is, in the opinion of my Directors, considerably higher than the book

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cost and therefore in the event of purchase, the capital upon which interest is to be earned will be so much larger and consequently the cost of supply will be increased by higher interest and depreciation charges.

The total quantity of water pumped in 1921 was 8,292,000,000 gallons of which approximately 7,440,000,000 was supplied for domestic purposes. If meters were not installed it is estimated that the domestic consumption would by 1927 be 14,000,000,000 gallons whereas if meters were installed at once and consumers were used to them it is estimated that the domestic consumption would drop this year to 5,913,000,000 gallons and by 1927 would be 7,300,000,000 gallons. Even when meters are all installed there will be a very considerable quantity of water unaccounted for on account of leakage in street mains, slip of meters, etc. and the estimates of this are based upon the experiences of other towns. Accordingly it is estimated that the total quantity of water to be pumped will be as follows:—

1922	9,257,000,000
1923	10,454,000,000
1924	10,768,000,000
1925	11,366,000,000
1926	11,904,000,000
1927	12,597,000,000

To provide this increased quantity of water provision is made in the estimates of capital expenditure for inter alia the following: three main pumping engines with the necessary boilers and houses therefor, subsidiary pumps, rapid filters, chlorinators, etc; provision is also made for main extensions and a new pumping main and in order to furnish the increased pressure required by the Council for raising the water tower in Kiangse Road and for laying 9" mains where at present they are of a lesser size; the cost of installing meters during the next three years is estimated at Tls. 584,000 and thereafter at Tls. 33,400 per annum exclusive of installation etc. Capital employed on the supply of water under the Company's agreement with the Council amounted on December 31, 1921 to Tls. 7,052,400; the estimated capital that will be employed on December 31, 1922, is Tls.8,312,000 and at the end of each of the five subsequent years as follows:—

	Tls.
December 31, 1923	9,553,700
" 1924	11,052,300
" 1925	12,440,700
" 1926	13,190,000
" 1927	13,624,700

The first quinquennial period is taken from July 1, 1922 and the total working expenses including depreciation of wasting assets and interest on the average of the capital employed at the beginning and end of each year are as follows:—

	Tls.
July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923	1,990,600
" 1923 " 1924	2,387,300
" 1924 " 1925	2,702,800
" 1925 " 1926	2,991,700
" 1926 " 1927	3,218,000
Total	Tls. 13,290,400

These figures, however, do not include any provision for contingencies or for items of expenditure that may have been omitted in estimating the cost of supply and it is therefore necessary to fix a tariff that will produce a revenue somewhat in excess of the total cost shown above.

Accordingly it is found that if all consumers at present supplied at fixed rates could be supplied by meter by July 1, 1922, a revenue for the five years of approximately Tls. 14,000,000 would be produced by a tariff of $0.48 per 1,000 gallons for domestic purposes and for non domestic purposes at a sliding scale of $0.48, $0.45 and $0.40 per 1,000 gallons on the same basis as provided in the existing agreement, the charge for the supply for municipal purposes by meter and for the supply for public purposes from street hydrants for the first two years and thereafter in excess of the free allowance of 1 per cent. of the quantity of water supplied remaining as at present at Tls. 1 per 5,000 gallons. The rate of $0.48 per 1,000 gallons it may be pointed out compares with the rate in the French Concession of $0.474 per 1,000 gallons in addition to the charge which is made for maintenance and rent of meters.

It will, however, take some two years to instal the necessary meters and during that time it is estimated that 12,495,000,000 gallons will be supplied at the domestic rates provided under the existing agreement. Taking this into account and still providing the cost of supply as above it is necessary that the rates for the five years ensuing from July 1, 1922, should be as follows:—

To the Council for municipal purposes (excluding the free allowance from street hydrants after the expiration of two years) at the rate of Tls. 1 per 5,000 gallons.

To consumers for all supplies of water for whatever purpose to any public or semi-public institution, club, hotel licensed as such by the Council, public garage, livery stables or dairy and for all supplies of water for any purpose of trade, manufacture or business at the following rates:—

For a monthly consumption not exceeding 200,000 gallons at $0.65 per 1,000 gallons.

For an additional monthly consumption above 200,000 gallons and not exceeding 500,000 gallons at $0.60 per 1,000 gallons.

For an additional monthly consumption above 500,000 gallons at $0.55 per 1,000 gallons.

To consumers for all water supplied for ordinary domestic purposes at the rate of $0.65 per 1,000 gallons.

These rates will for all purposes except municipal purposes be subject to the following scale of minimum rates which are based on the interest on the cost of the meters:—

Size of meter	Minimum rate	Quantity of water consumer entitled to gallons
6-in.	$7.80	12,000
4-in.	5.20	8,000
3-in.	3.90	6,000
2-in.	1.95	3,000
1½-in.	1.30	2,000
1¼-in.	0.65	1,000
1-in.	0.65	1,000
¾-in.	0.65	1,000
½-in.	0.65	1,000

It is assumed that the increase in the rate for other than ordinary domestic purposes will come into force on July 1, 1922. Moreover, it is considered desirable in order to obviate disputes as to what are domestic and what are non-domestic purposes that the rate for the former and the initial rate for the latter should be the same.

My Directors realise that this tariff is comparatively high but it is principally due to the very low return which the Company is obtaining under the existing agreement and to the requirements of the Council in regard to pressure and size of mains. The burden would be more equitably distributed were the Council to agree to a sur-charge on the existing domestic rates of 50 per cent. in which case the meter rate for domestic purposes could be reduced to $0.60 per 1,000 gallons and the non-domestic rates to $0.60, $0.55 and $0.50 per 1,000 gallons. These rates it may be pointed out would also be an increase of 50 per cent. on the existing meter rate for other than ordinary domestic purposes. In view of the fact that a rate for ordinary domestic purposes and an initial rate for non-domestic purposes of $0.48 per 1,000 gallons would produce the required revenue it is probable, so far as can be foreseen, that a reduction in the tariff will be possible at the expiration of the first quinquennial period.

The draft agreement enclosed embodies the proposals made in my letter of February 27, 1922, and in addition the undertakings given by the Chairman of the Council at the Ratepayers' Meeting of 1905 in regard to the shares issued free to the Council have been included, as has also a proviso that if any tramway track shall have been superimposed upon a main or mains already laid, the Company shall not be liable to re-instate or pay for the cost of re-instatement of such tramway track, such proviso being necessitated by the fact that whereas the existing agreement between the Council and this Company was made prior to the Tramway Agreement, the proposed agreement will bear a subsequent date.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Engineer-in-Chief & Manager,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary and Commissioner
General, Municipal Council.

DRAFT AGREEMENT.

THIS INDENTURE made the
Between THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as the Company which expression shall

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include its successors and assigns) of the one part and THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUITY OF SHANGHAI NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG (hereinafter referred to as "the Council" which expression shall include its successors in office) of the other part WHEREAS the Company is incorporated under the English Companies Acts with a capital of £1,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of £20 each of which 33,530 have been issued and are fully paid up AND WHEREAS the Council is the holder of 975 of such shares which were issued to the Council in the year 1905 without payment. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the Agreement dated July 1, 1905 between the parties is hereby cancelled except as to matters antecedent hereto and that they do hereby agree as follows:—

I.—INTERPRETATION.

For the purposes of these presents the following words shall have the meaning and interpretation here stated:—

"The Settlement" shall mean the lands included within the boundaries defined in Article 1 of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yang-King-Pang as they may exist from time to time.

"Water for Municipal purposes" shall mean water for watering making and repairing roads and streets for extinguishing fire for Municipal sanitary and cleansing purposes and for ordinary domestic purposes in the offices police-stations hospitals and other buildings of the Council but shall not include water for any purpose of trade business or manufacture or for building purposes or for dwellings occupied by members of the Council's staff.

"Water for ordinary domestic purposes" shall include the use of water for the ordinary and reasonable purposes of domestic life and all purposes other than purposes of trade manufacture or business.

Where a consumer uses water from the same service pipe for domestic and non-domestic purposes the supply shall be classed as domestic or non-domestic at the Company's discretion.

II.—ISSUE OF SHARES TO COUNCIL.

The said 975 shares held by the Council shall not nor shall any of them be sold without the Company's consent.

In the event of the Council exercising its right under Clause X hereof to purchase the Company's business and undertaking then and in such case the Council shall not be entitled on a distribution of the purchase price to any share of such price as the holder of such 975 shares or any of them.

The said 975 shares shall rank for dividend and subject as aforesaid shall in all respects be on an equality with the other shares already issued by the Company.

III.—OPENING OF ROADS.

The Council shall from time to time grant to the Company permission to open the roads and other lands under the control of the Council within and without the Settlement for the purpose of laying mains and pipes and constructing other works necessary for the Company's undertaking and for repairing altering and extending such mains pipes and works. Provided that such permission shall be given subject to such reasonable restrictions and conditions as to the dates when such roads and lands may be open and as to the periods during which they may remain open as may be necessary for the reasonable protection and convenience of the public. The opening so made shall be speedily and properly filled by the Company at its own expense and after they have been so filled such roads or land shall be remetalled and otherwise restored by the Council to the state and condition in which they were previous to such opening and the cost of such remetalling and other restoration shall be defrayed by the Company and if the Company shall make default in the filling up of such opening the Council may carry out or complete such filling up at the expense of the Company Provided always that if any tramway track shall have been superimposed upon a main or mains already laid the Company shall not be liable to reinstate or for the cost of reinstatement of such tramway track.

IV.—SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Company shall provide and deliver except when it shall be prevented by unavoidable causes both by night and day a constant and effective supply of pure and wholesome water for Municipal purposes and to every consumer or would-be consumer in the Settlement or in a district in which roads or lands under the control of the Council shall be opened and mains laid and whose building or land so to be supplied abuts on a road or land under such control and who shall require such supply and shall enter into a contract with the Company to pay for the same and to comply with the reasonable regulations of the Company. For the first two years of this agreement the water shall be supplied at a pressure when it leaves the Company's water towers equal to a minimum head of water of 85 feet. The Company will use its best endeavours to increase such pressure and undertakes (subject to causes beyond the Company's control) that from and after two years from the date hereof the water shall be supplied at a minimum pressure under normal conditions of 45-lb. per square inch over the whole system of mains and the Company shall lay mains of such a size as to provide such minimum pressure and the Company shall use its best endeavours while safeguarding the interests of all consumers to effect the concentration of water for the purpose of fire extinction. The Council shall use all means in its power to prevent contamination of the source of supply. Provided that the Company shall not deliver water to any consumer or would-be consumer without the Settlement in a district in which roads or lands under the control of the Council are opened and mains laid and whose building or land so to be supplied abuts on a road or land under such control (in the absence of any agreement existing on July 1, 1905, as to such supply) except during such time as such consumer shall remain bound by agreement with the Council to pay in respect of the building or land so supplied a special tax not exceeding such Municipal rates and taxes as may from time to time be payable in respect of similar premises situated within the Settlement.

V.—CHARGES.

The charges to be made by the Company for the supply of water shall be as follows:—

(a) The Company shall charge the Council for all water supplied for Municipal purposes as follows:—

(1) For the period of two years from the date hereof at the rate and in the manner provided for by the said Agreement dated July 1, 1905;

(2) At the expiration of the said period of two years the Company shall provide to the Council free of cost a supply of water drawn off from street hydrants for Municipal purposes to a quantity not exceeding in any one year 1 per cent. of the total quantity of water supplied by the Company to the Council and all consumers under the provisions hereof PROVIDED that the quantity of such free supply shall be determined by a method to be agreed upon by the parties hereto from time to time and that the Council shall in each month furnish the Company with statistics of the quantity of water drawn off from street hydrants for Municipal purposes.

(3) At the expiration of the said period of two years the Company shall charge the Council for all water drawn off from street hydrants for Municipal purposes in excess of the said 1 per cent. determined by the method aforesaid and for all other water supplied to the Council for Municipal purposes by meter at the rate of Tls. 1 per 5,000 gallons.

(b) The Company shall make no charge to a consumer for the supply of water for the purpose of fire extinction drawn off from a private fire hydrant, sprinkler or drencher system PROVIDED that such fire hydrant, sprinkler or drencher system be supplied by a separate service pipe connected with the Company's main and that consumers enter into a contract with the Company as to such supply and to comply with the reasonable regulations of the Company. The Company shall be entitled to seal every private fire hydrant after the same has passed the initial test following its installation. Any seal broken subsequently by the fire brigade for testing purposes or otherwise shall be replaced by a brigade seal. In the event of any seal being broken and water used for any purpose other than fire extinction, the Council shall in every way assist the Company to recover compensation from the consumer or other party concerned. The Company shall be entitled to charge a consumer for every sealing by the Company of a fire hydrant a fee of

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One Tael or such other sum as may be agreed upon between the parties hereto.

(*e*) The Company shall be entitled to charge a consumer for all supplies of water for whatever purpose to any public or semi-public institution, club, hotel licensed as such by the Council, public garage, livery stables or dairy and for all supplies of water for any purpose of trade, manufacture or business by meter at the following rates:—

For a monthly consumption not exceeding 200,000 gallons at $0.65 per 1,000 gallons.

For an additional monthly consumption above 200,000 gallons and not exceeding 500,000 gallons at $0.60 per 1,000 gallons.

For an additional monthly consumption above 500,000 gallons at $0.55 per 1,000 gallons.

(*d*) Subject as aforesaid the Company shall be entitled to charge a consumer for all water supplied for ordinary domestic purposes as follows:—

(1) Until a meter is fixed at the rate and in the manner provided for by the said Agreement dated July 1, 1905.

(2) So soon as a meter has been fixed and thereafter by meter at the rate of $0.65 per 1,000 gallons.

(*e*) Provided the Company shall be entitled to charge a consumer in respect of water supplied for the purposes mentioned in sub-clauses (*c*) and (*d*) hereof a minimum charge per month specified in the scale following this sub-clause which minimum charge will entitle such consumer to a supply during such month not exceeding the number of gallons specified in the said scale.

Size of meter	Minimum rate	Quantity of water consumer entitled to gallons
6-in.	$7.80	12,000
4-in.	5.20	8,000
3-in.	3.90	6,000
2-in.	1.95	3,000
1½-in.	1.30	2,000
Size of meter	**Minimum charge**	**Quantity of water consumer entitled to gallons**
1¼-in.	0.65	1,000
1-in.	0.65	1,000
¾-in.	0.65	1,000
½-in.	0.65	1,000

(*f*) Provided Always as to sub-clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) hereof that in the case of any building containing a number of offices or flats or a number of different consumers or in the case of any block of Chinese buildings the Company shall be entitled to require the landlord of such building or block to accept a service or supply for the whole of such building or block and to enter into a contract therefor as if such landlord were so far as the Company is concerned the sole consumer in respect of the whole supply or service to such building or block.

(*g*) Provided also that the rates which the Company is entitled to charge under subclauses (*a*) (3) (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*) aforesaid shall be subject to revision at the expiration of every period of five years from the date hereof and that such revised charge shall be fixed by agreement or arbitration between the parties hereto and shall be based upon the financial results to the Company during the preceding five years and having regard to the conditions then existing and prospective conditions during the next succeeding period of five years so far as the same can be foreseen and that in determining any such new rates the same shall be based upon the cost to the Company of the supply of water under this agreement with an allowance for depreciation of plant and other assets (to be determined by the Company) and to admit of a return of 12 per cent. per annum upon the amount of capital expended or to be expended for the purpose of providing such supply during the period of five years for which such new rates are fixed.

(*h*) Provided also that all meters shall be supplied installed repaired and maintained by the Company (with power to change the same) and shall be read by the Company and shall remain and be the property of the Company and that every consumer (including the Council) shall be responsible to the Company for any damage done to any meter by such consumer or his agent or servant.

VI.—Hydrants.

(*a*) The Company vests in the Council without payment all existing street hydrants in connexion with mains laid in public roads under the control of the Council.

(*b*) All new street hydrants and additional street hydrants for existing mains and for new mains shall be provided by the Council at its cost, the Company bearing the cost of and carrying out the work of connecting and installing them without limit as to number.

(*c*) The Council shall be responsible for and bear the cost of the repair and maintenance of all street hydrants.

(*d*) The Company shall instal all T. connexions and branches for street hydrants as may be required by the Council and shall bear the cost of the same and all such T connexions and branches shall remain and be the property of the Company.

(*e*) The Council shall in each month furnish the Company with statistics of the quantity of water drawn off from street hydrants for public purposes and use its best endeavours to prevent waste of water.

(*f*) At the expiration of every period of 5 years from the date hereof the Council shall furnish the Company with an estimate of the number of additional street hydrants which will be required during the next succeeding period of 5 years.

VII.—Additional Mains.

The Company shall from time to time lay mains in the Settlement and in such roads and other lands under the control of the Council as the Council may require Provided that the Company shall have the right to demand a contribution from the Council or the prospective consumer towards the loss of interest on the cost of such main or mains and in the event of dispute as to the amount of such contribution the matter shall be referred to a commission consisting of two members of the Council and two Directors of the Company who shall appoint some person to act as umpire in case of their disagreement.

VIII.—Priority of Settlement.

In case of any deficiency in the supply of water through failure of machinery or otherwise the Settlement shall be supplied as far as the supply can be procured before any water is supplied to any other district or to shipping or is otherwise used.

IX.—Period of Agreement.

This Agreement shall remain in force for the period of 25 years from the date hereof.

X.—Purchase.

The Council shall be entitled at the expiration of 25 years from the date hereof provided two years' notice in writing of its intention so to do shall have been given to the Company to purchase the Company's business and undertaking and all the lands buildings mains pipes plant machinery and effects belonging to the Company for such sum as may be agreed upon or as shall in default of agreement be fixed by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Clause XIII hereof and a clause be inserted in every contract or agreement entered into by the Company for the supply of water to any consumer that such contract or agreement may be determined on the purchase by the Council of the undertaking.

XI.—Inspection of Books.

All books accounts invoices and vouchers of the Company shall from the time the Council shall give notice to purchase the Company's business be open to the inspection of any three or less number of persons who may be nominated by the Council for the purpose.

XII.—Default.

If the operations of the Company shall at any time substantially fail the Council may stop or take up all or any of the mains or pipes of the Company.

If the Company shall make default in supplying water under Clause IV hereof the Company shall pay to the Council by way of penalty a sum to be fixed by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Clause XIII hereof but not exceeding Eight hundred Shanghai Taels for every day of such default.

XIII.—Arbitration.

Any difference dispute doubt or question which may arise between the parties hereto touching the construction meaning or effect of these presents or any clause or thing herein contained or the rights or liabilities of the parties hereto shall be referred to the arbitration in Shanghai of two indifferent persons one to be appointed by each party or in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree of the Judge for the time being of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China or his nominee as umpire and such arbitrators or umpire shall have all the powers conferred on arbitrators by the English Arbitration act 1889 or any statutory modification thereof.

In Testimony Whereof the said parties hereto have executed these

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presents the day and year first above written.

The seal of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yang-King-Pang has been hereunto affixed in the presence of

Secretary and Commissioner General.

The Shanghai Seal of the Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited has been hereunto affixed in pursuance of a direction of the Board and in the presence of

Directors.
Secretary.

Shanghai, July 5, 1922.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letter of June 4 in which emphasis was laid on the necessity of deciding the question of the desirability of the purchase of the Company's water supply undertaking as soon as possible, as in the meantime the Company is prejudiced in the direction of inviting further subscriptions of capital from the public owing to the uncertainty of its future.

The Company's overdraft from its bankers now amounts to approximately Tls. 750,000, and consequently if the decision is not in favour of purchase, the provision of further capital by the issue of either shares or debentures is urgent.

I am directed to request you to bring this matter to the attention of the Special Waterworks Committee in order that the Members thereof may appreciate the importance of coming to an early decision.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Engineer-in-Chief & Manager, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary and Commissioner General, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 6, 1922.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 5, requesting me to bring to the attention of the Special Waterworks Committee, the urgency of a decision on the question of the purchase of the undertaking of this company by the Council, which has been referred to it for report, and in reply to inform you that I am bringing this matter to the attention of the Committee to whom the whole of the files dealing with this subject have already been referred, and are at present being perused by members with a view to discussion in meeting at an early date.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

F. B. PITCAIRN, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 10, 1922.

SIR,—As you will observe from the excerpts from minutes published in to-day's Municipal Gazette, the Special Waterworks Committee has unanimously recorded its approval of the principle of Municipal ownership of the water supply. Nevertheless, as you will of course appreciate, the Council is precluded from taking any formal action in the matter of purchase under the provisions of the Waterworks Agreement of 1905, until it has received and considered the Special Committee's report and laid the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled, and obtained their instructions thereon, which will necessarily involve waiting at least two months, since it would be useless to convene a Special Meeting of Ratepayers before October, and even than it is by no means certain that the necessary quorum would attend.

Under the circumstances, and in view of the stress laid in your letters of June 4 and July 5, on the need for an early decision in the matter, and fully appreciating the difficulty in which your company finds itself pending such decision, the Council suggests that valuable time would ultimately be saved if negotiations with your company were entered into immediately with a view to formal exercise of the powers of purchase referred to above, if and so soon as the ratepayers shall so decide. Subject to your directors' concurrence, therefore, I am to suggest that you should, so soon as possible, submit for the Council's consideration a statement of the price at which your directors are prepared to sell the company's "business and undertaking and all the lands, buildings, plant and machinery and effects." Such statement should set forth in the greatest possible detail how the price stated is made up and particulars should also be furnished of all commitments in respect of any extensions in hand or in any other connexion so that the Council can gauge with some exactitude to what programme of expenditure it will be committed should purchase be decided on. On receipt of the statement and particulars referred to, the Council will give the matter its close and expeditious attention in the hope of reaching a tentative agreement as to the price to be paid in the event of purchase and of thus saving your company from any unnecessary suspense in the matter such as might harass it in the fulfilment of its obligations to the Community.

It is perhaps somewhat unnecessary for me to add in conclusion that under the circumstance referred to above, the Council considers that no useful purpose would be served by reply in detail to the several matters dealt with in your letter of June 4. I am, however, directed to point out that the draft suggested agreement submitted therewith introduces new points of very material importance which can only serve to emphasize the Council's opinion as expressed in my letter of May 27 that "there were still points of very considerable importance outstanding upon which no actual agreement had yet been reached, and upon which in fact there was no particular prospect of agreement held out."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

F. B. PITCAIRN, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.

Fire Brigade Report for July.

The total number of calls received was 10 and this number constitutes a record as being the smallest number of calls ever received by the Brigade in one month since its re-organization. Of these 10 calls, 9 proved to be genuine fires, of which 8 occurred within the Settlement and one outside, the remaining one being a false alarm. The damage on assessed property within the Settlement was estimated at Tls. 335, whilst the property at risk was estimated at Tls. 23,600. Two buildings were damaged. Machines travelled approximately 64 miles, hose used amounted to 1,025 feet and the time occupied was 10½ hours. There was nothing exceptional as regards the supposed cause of fires within the Settlement.

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The Book Page

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Unhappy Novelist

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now," might appropriately be inscribed upon the titles of most novels now issuing from the press. On second thought, perhaps tears are scarcely called for, for we are no longer encouraged to grieve copiously over the misfortunes of authentic heroes. These gorgeous gentlemen of action no longer strut for a little hour upon the stage. They have been displaced by immaculate nonentities with an inveterate talent for introspection. The name of an amiable and brilliant ecclesiastic has been popularly associated with gloominess, but the libel, invented by a facetious journalist, appears to be not only undeserved but positively misapplied when we have such a host of dismal novelists so palpably in our midst. The gloom of sex and psycho-analysis seems to have descended upon them all, that is, upon all who have any claim to distinction. They are forgetting how to be human in desperate attempts to be soulfully scientific. Laughter has left them and "love," shorn of graces and gallantries, has become a matter of temperamental inexactitudes.

∴

A confirmed and old-fashioned optimist dare not now pick up a new novel in the hope of discovering a plain, human story in which genius is combined with geniality. Instead of being entertaining story writers, our novelists are fast developing into pathologists, and their stories become elaborate analyses of abnormal mental states. It is a striking fact, that, notwithstanding a decade of "realistic" novel writing, not a single writer has created an authentic character, that is to say, has created the illusion of a real, indisputable personality. Most of the "characters" we meet with in the new fiction are attenuated abstractions, without vitality and without any of the qualities commanding vivid remembrance. They fail to impress. Most of them are merely tiresome illusions.

∴

The phenomenon is curious, remembering that the moderns are intensely serious in their efforts to depict "real life" and to express personality with entire, often disconcerting, freedom. Dickens wrote stories for the love of a story and incidentially produced living men and women. Mr. Galsworthy, writing stories because of his deep and sincere interest in men and women, produces theory expressed by lay figures. Most of Mr. Wells' characters are mere formulæ for the expression of political ideas. On one great occasion he forgot himself so far as to forget sex and Socialism, with the result that he gave us "Mr. Polly," his nearest approach to the creation of a living character.

∴

Indisputably clever work is being produced, but it begins with being clever and ends there. Imagine Mr. D. H. Lawrence, the most brilliant member of the ultra-modern school, sitting down to write the history of a simple, healthy individual, capable of laughing occasionally and quite unscrupulously normal! The thing is preposterous. Mr. Lawrence knows "life" far too intimately to be guilty of any such blunder. He knows very well that preposterous persons like Sairey Gamp, Silas Wegg, Wilkins Micawber, Alfred Jingle, Esq., and the rest never really existed. And even if they had, he could have shown Dickens how to describe them as an artist in search of truth should describe them, and have made the record read beautifully like passages from a text book on neurasthenia.

A BOOK FOR STUDENTS OF CHINESE

English-Chinese Memory Dictionary —by R. Ascot Hall. The Chinese American Publishing Co., 25 Nanking Road.

The author explains in a carefully worded introduction that the principles on which he has selected the 2,000 terms intended to be memorized is:—

1. To obtain a maximum return for present labour;
2. To utilize to its maximum previous labour;
3. To reduce to a minimum physical labour;
4. To employ subconscious attentive labour.

These are excellent aims and, if even partially accomplished, will be a boon to those who use his book. Briefly his method is to group words of kindred meaning together so as to get the fullest help from the association of ideas. The scheme is a good one and is well carried out. The book is clearly printed on good paper and there is an excellent index at the end.

The sentences used have been collected from various sources and are uniformly good. It is a handy little book for a student to have on his desk even if he does not memorise all the terms in it. One might want the word for "Plenipotentiary" and it is comforting to know where to find it if it escapes one's memory. Also in business matters a phrase like, "I want to borrow a dollar from you," is, like the small boy's definition of "a lie," a very present help in time of trouble.

The author is a little wobbly on his grammar. Under "Common Verbs" he gives words like "ingenious, lucky, outcome" which are misplaced here. Under "Relative Pronouns" he gives the phrase, "A son who loves his father." The Chinese is "Hsiao shun ti erh tzu," which does not contain a relative pronoun at all. "Hsiao-shun" is the adjective "filial" and erh-tzu is "son"—"ti" is the connective between them. The author construes "ti" as the relative pronoun "who" but it is evident that a pronoun and the noun for which it stands cannot follow each other in the same sentence. If they did that would be the pidgin English construction "who man." "Ti" is a relative pronoun sometimes. If we can imagne an old man being asked how many sons he had and answering, "I have three sons; one *who* (is) filial and two *who* (are) unfilial." In Chinese the sentence would be:—

"O yu san ko erh-tzu
i-ko hsiao-shun ti
liang-ko pu hsiao-shun ti"

Here the "ti" at the end of the two last lines is a relative pronoun for it takes the place of a noun, (the word "son" which is understood) and has its antecedent in "erh-tzu," son, the last word in the first line. The author makes the common mistake of translating the Chinese sentence into English and then parsing his English translation. While his grammatical definition is incorrect the Chinese is a correct equivalent of the English phrase given and the student cannot be in error in using it.

J.D.

PRUSSIAN PERSONALITIES

The Note Book of an American Critic

Prussianism and Pacifism by Poulteney Bigelow, published by Putnam's and Sons, pp. 273.

This book covers exactly the same period as Ramsay Muir's "Expansion of Europe," which is written on the same scale and has a similar intention in focussing the tumultuous events that led to the denouement of 1914-1919. But though the compass and range are the same, the manner of treatment is very different, partly due no doubt to national temperament, but chiefly to the fact that while Muir writes as a

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Professor making much of his background, the American author writes from his experiences on the Continent and acquaintance with some of its chief personages, including the late Kaiser. Thus he focusses the foreground, and whereas the Englishman depicts the *wood* in his eight orderly chapters, the American gives us a close-up to the *trees* and multiplies the chapters to 37. Obviously these books should be read together and each allowed to supplement the other.

Mr. Bigelow writes with a rattling delivery and in pungent prose, and presents his thesis in a series of vivid cartoons. Not that the book is superficial: there is sound knowledge behind it. But the author is evidently an experienced journalist who does not mean to miss his public. It is a good style, in spite of the titles, equally removed from purplearity and from vulgarity.

The author's partialities and animosities are by no means hidden. He has nothing but blessing for Italy, praises Cavour through thick and thin, though a cooler eye might perhaps find it hard to discriminate between the promises he did not keep, and the pledges broken by Bismarck. His contempt for the vacillations of Napoleon III, and for the mischievous intrigues of the Papalistic syren, the Empress Eugenie, is only equalled by his detestation of the works of Bismarck and the two Wilhelms of Hohenzollern. And why should these heats be damped down? As one of our most brilliant writers has said: "Criticism should openly accept the fact that its deepest judgements are moral." In table talk Luther remarks in 1542 "Philip (Melanchthon) is not as yet angry enough with the Pope. . . . My way is to fall upon them with clubs." History is no chess-board, that we terms. Bismarck was not only brutal at France's expense or towards the Poles, his bullying of von Arnhim, of von Bunsen and of Geffken makes unpleasant reading. Political differences with him meant excommunication from a society that was put in uniform like the government. "Such men as Virchow or Mommsen, while honoured by every learned body the world over, could not be invited to any party in Berlin, where aristocracy was expected" (p. 184).

Here is another little touch that brings out the meaning of "Prussianism:—

"The culmination of earthly glory to the Iron Chancellor came when late in life the Emperor finally conferred on him the titular rank of Prussian General," introduced by the solemn words "All your past honours are trifling compared with the one which I am now about to accord you." (p. 149.) All this was involved in that amazing victory when four old men "romped home" in 1870. Wilhelm, Bismarck, Roon and Moltke, whose average age was 66!

A.N.R.

THE TOLSTOY TRAGEDY

"The Autobiography of Countess Sophie Tolstoy. (Hogarth Press. 4s.)

If Tolstoy had gone away from his home when he first became convinced of the truth of his view of Christianity there might have been only one tragedy in the Tolstoy family life—the agony of his wife. He stayed, compromising with himself, never forgiving himself, never forgiving her, and life was spoiled for both of them, and no doubt for some of their children. This brief autobiography of Countess Tolstoy—why do not translators of Tolstoy's works adopt his own spelling of his name in English?—is heartrending in its childish poignancy and simplicity. The editor says Countess Tolstoy was latterly not quite sane. Of this there is no evidence; but the book has a pitiful stupidity as of a puzzled child wondering about some problem it cannot fathom.

> It was difficult for me to discover the causes of his despair or to induce myself to believe in them. Our family lived its normal, good life, but it no longer satisfied him; he was looking for the meaning of life in something different; he was seeking fod belief in God. he always shuddered at the thought of death, and he could not find that which might comfort him and reconcile him with it. . . . . I did not know how to live with such views; I was alarmed, frightened, grieved. But with nine children I could not, like a weathercock, turn in the ever-changing direction of my husband's spiritual going-away. With him it was a passionate, sincere seeking; with me it would have been a silly imitation, positively harmful to the family. . . . Leo Nikolaevich was himself for nearly two years at the beginning of his seeking, extremely orthodox, and observed all rituals and feasts. At the time the family also followed his example. When exactly we parted from him and over what, I do not know, I cannot remember.

"I do not know, I cannot remember—" this from the life-long companion, the devoted wife and nurse of one whose days must have been filled with long arguments on the fundamentals of the faith he professed. No one reading this book can feel anything but pity for its author; yet it is not possible to feel anger at Tolstoy, only sorrow that there was some weakness in his will which prevented him either from following his ideal to the uttermost or from a whole-hearted sacrifice of his principle of truth to the patient, unintelligent, yet obstinate convictions of his wife. There is little enough in the book about the details of their home life either before or after the break. Countess Tolstoy's detestation of Tchertkov is plainly expressed; but she has no power of character-drawing. For her the important things of life were first her children and husband, and then the little things—compliments from the Emperor or from friends—which were all that her devotion as wife and mother left her time to enjoy. She writes a little about her husband's books; but there is no evidence that she really appreciated his work, though she certainly did his fame.—The "Observer."

DONNINGTON HALL

A Shanghai German's War Story

"My Escape from Donington Hall." By Kapitänleutnant Gunther Plueschow. (Lane, 6s. net.)

It takes rather a long time for the author of this narrative to get to the subject indicated by his title, and it is only the last 60 pages that deal with the episodes in which the English reader will be chiefly interested. By way of prelude we are taken through the story of the siege of Kiaochou, where the writer was in the German Naval Air Service, and whence he escaped in his machine upon the eve of the surrender. Taking French leave of his internment in China, he was able to embark under an English name at Shanghai, and, crossing America, took passage with a false passport at New York upon an Italian steamer. All went well till Gibraltar, where his disguise was penetrated, and he was removed in custody to England.

The subsequent account of his adventures will lose a little of its face value through slight but manifest touches of embellishment. It may be in good faith that he reports at second hand how drunken soldiers and sailors at Portsmouth are "sent back to their platoon after a sound thrashing," or describes how the Commandant of his prison camp "had made so much money . . . that he was able to buy a commission." But when he makes himself an eye-witness at Plymouth of "the English soldiers falling on their knees and singing hymns of praise and gratitude for their salvation from the German submarines," we rather know where we are in relation to the meridian of veracity.

The Kapitänleutnant owed as much to luck, perhaps, as to ingenuity in getting clear of the officers' camp, but he seems to have shown undoubted tenacity in the discouraging grime and solitude that invested his movements in the port of London while seeking the chance to stow away upon a Dutch steamer. His effort to secure a rowing-boat was time after time disappointed, and while acquiring an unpleasantly intimate acquaintance with Thames mud, he must also have gained a considerable respect for the efficiency of the checks upon river transport. The account of his lying *perdu* by day and renewing the enterprise of escape by night bring very strongly home the degree of perseverance exacted by such conditions from a fugitive. Just a shade less of "writing up" to German preconceptions would have turned the balance of sympathy in his favour. But those genuflexed Tommies will keep intruding themselves.

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Woman's Page

THE BUSINESS OF BEING CHARMING

By Elizabeth Pepys.

I have been accused of late of being absent-minded. "You watch me when you are talking," said one, "with apparent anxiety to get my reaction, but then your thoughts go far away. You seem concerned about some distant problem and if there is a looking glass on the landscape you scan it as if you were a crystal gazer."

"Oh" said I, "that must be charm!"

"But no," objected my frank friend, "quite the contrary."

"I'm just learning to be charming," said I, "I take daily doses and practice most of the time. When I watch you it is to see whether you recognize charm when you see it, and when I look in the glass it's not to be vain, but to notice whether my little finger is drooping in the way the Expert in Fascinations says it ought to."

"Couldn't you let me know when you're done with work for the day?" asked she, "I'd rather call when I wasn't interrupting, and you could be yourself."

"But that's what I am, at least what I'm trying to be." I defended myself, "that' what several of the articles say, 'Be natural,' remember your most attractive moments and reproduce them often,' 'Don't copy anybody,' and so I'm trying to be triple distilled essence of myself."

"You may be what you think you are, but your friends would never know you," she insisted, "I'd sue that specialist for wilful defamation of personality, if I were you."

"You don't really think so," I sighed, "and here I've been wearing myself out to win a little approbation from you. Do you remember once telling me not to be so disgustingly cheerful, and here I've tried for half an hour to look sad and pensive enough to suit you and this is all I get."

"It's less than you deserve, I'll admit," said she, "but surely I never asked you to go about with your middle finger glued to the centre of your palm and the others hanging limp."

"No," I had to admit, "the sculptor who lectured here last winter when we were taking aesthetic dancing caught me practising that gesture and murmured, 'The line of beauty,' so I've more or less adopted that gesture since."

"Elizabeth, Elizabeth," mourned my friend, "You don't really hold men responsible for such idle words do you? Every artist has to ejaculate some such expression at intervals or the union would blacklist him. Take a census among your sensible friends and see what we think of it. If you must register artistic cravings wait till you are with your Soho Greenwich Village crowd. It doesn't appeal to the respectable middle classes."

"But haven't you noticed that I've been enhancing my charm by wearing blue all the time and bringing out the shade of my eyes?"

"I had," she assented, without enthusiasm, "and I think I know some one who would buy some of your costumes so that you could surprise us with a green or a pink effect now and then."

"But my winning smile?"

"Yes, Pollyanna."

"And my patience?"

"Too obviously assumed to be convincing. Be careful or you'll slip over into the martyr class, and not even a professional charm-producer would have the effrontery to advise that!"

THE LOOSE WAIST, SHORT SLEEVE AND LOW NECK MAKE THESE FROCKS AS COOL AS SUMMER SUNS DEMAND.

"I'm sorry that you don't like my efforts," said I in my best grieved manner, copied from "Do not be ashamed to evince emotion," but my impertinent friend only laughed aloud.

"What would induce you to give up reading that series?" she queried, "You must be careful or some day you'll be endeavouring to bamboozle the susceptible young girl who reads your columns. But if you do I shall take advertising space to set forth a few of my own ideas on false and misleading representations, or a motion for the suppression of woman's pages."

Being charming is rather a thankless study. I think I must omit it during the hot weather.

MAKING A WATER-CLOCK

A Nursery Occupation for a Rainy Day

Almost the oldest timekeeper in the world was the water-clock, or clepsydra. To make one is quite a simple matter, and the device will give a good record of the passing hours.

Secure a wooden pail of moderate size and make a round cover to fit on the top. In the middle of the cover bore a hole which will accommodate a 14-inch length of bamboo and give it free play of movement. At the base of the stick nail a piece of wood four inches square and one inch thick. Make a very small hole in the bottom of the pail.

Fill the pail with water, push the bamboo through the hole of the cover, and let the square of wood float on the liquid. As the water trickles away, the stick descends and shows less and less above the cover. When the water has been running out for one hour make a mark on the stick. Do the same at the end of the second hour, the third hour, and so on. If it is not convenient to mark the whole of the stick on one day, plug the escapehole and resume the process later. The distances between the marks will not be quite uniform, since when the pail is full the water passes out somewhat more rapidly than when it is nearly empty.

When the entire stick has been marked, paint it with black rings at the marked points. If desired, the spaces may be numbered, beginning at the bottom. The water-clock when in use may be placed upon a shelf and another pail placed underneath to catch the water as it drops away.

S. Leonard Bastin.

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HOT WEATHER NOTES

How to be Happy Though Humid

By Elizabeth Pepys.

A large and well capitalized syndicate has been formed to promote the manufacture and sale of Bamboo Ventilated Lingerie. The idea was borrowed from the large mesh innermost garment worn by the coolie who thus keeps his outer layer of clothes from sticking to him. Ladies sizes in pastel shades, gentlemen's in white and natural tints. It is anticipated that this invention will drive the companies producing the B.V.D.s, Scalpax and Munsing lines out of business.

A proposition from the Gentlemen's Sartorial Association to the Modiste's Coterie that ladies be requested to wear coats on all formal occasions and thus reduce the inequalities of the present costuming situation arrangement has been countered by the proposal that gentlemen allow their hair to grow long and wear ear muffs. The matter has reached a stalemate.

Ladies who sunburned extensively on recent trips to Pootoo and have peeled in consequence, report that they feel much cooler since losing their exterior cuticle. The practice is not advised, however, for general adoption.

The recent vogue for ice-caps to be worn under summer hats has created a demand for large crowned chapeaux. We understand that the local pharmacists have sold out their entire stock.

We regret to state that the reports recently circulated that a young polar bear had been secured to float about on the cakes of ice in the Carlton fountain, and that the Astor House was proposing to open a skating rink have proven without foundation.

No, this is not a draught-board, nor a new style or dice design. It is a Magpie Jumper, suitable for Yachting—provided you do not mind sun-burned arms.

AUTUMN COATS AND WRAPS

"The Sleeve's the Thing"

Early autumn showings of apparel manufacturers give some insight into next season's styles. All makers are stressing the new silhouette, which is essentially straight. It really is not a new silhouette as much as it is a modification of the silhouette of recent seasons. The coats are large at the top and through the shoulders, but are straight from the waist down. They do not taper in as did the dolmans of two seasons ago.

Sleeves still are the important feature of the coats and wraps and are of greater proportions than they were on the spring garments. The sleeves are being set in extremely deep armholes, some of them extending below the hip line. Voluminous cuffs in fancy styles are liked but the need of something warm and practical has not been overlooked, for inner sleevelets of the lining are gathered snugly at the wrists to keep out wintry breezes.

The top coats are made on swagger lines of heavy men's-wear materials. Double-faced stuffs are very, very smart for sports and motor coats. Mixtures with plaid backs are made on mannish lines with odd patch pockets, belts and inverted pleats. Very often collars of some durable fur are added, making them suitable for wear all through the winter season. Breast pockets cut in sailor fashion are seen on many models.

In the main, the coats are beltless except for the knockabout coats and conservative street coats.

The sleeves are really the important feature of the new coats. With the simplicity of the straight lines of the rest of the coat it looks as if the designers had given all of their attention to the sleeves. Sometimes tight bands of fur at the wrist merely accentuate the wide bell sleeve. Tassels, embroidery and fringe are all used to embellish sleeves, which in their size and shape are already ornamental.

MESSAGE FOR A SICK FRIEND

Tell her my love.
Tell her to go to sleep
Thinking of everything in the world;
Colors . . . the wind\ . .
Or a fish in a spray of opal seaweed . . . .

Hilda Conkling.

"BARK-CLOTH" EXHIBIT

A Fabric Not Likely to Regain Popularity

Excellent examples of workers in bark-cloth or "tapa" are among the interesting specimens of such work on view at the Museum of Natural History. In many localities throughout the tropics of both hemispheres crude civilizations, lacking both the knowledge and means of weaving, have fashioned cloth from the inner bark of certain trees. The Micronesian. Polynesian and Melanesian Islands and Africa were all tapa-making countries. The Maoris of New Zealand, too, knew the art. But with them it was only briefly cultivated, due to the scarcity of trees producing the sort of bark needed and the more severe climate, which soon led to the use of the strong native flax for the manufacture of cloth.

As to the cloth itself, the finer varieties resemble fine cotton in softness, are frail and easily torn and very cool. In Samoa and Tonga Islands the cloth was glazed with a sort of varnish which rendered it rainproof.

Primitive Wireless.

With the passing of the art of tapa-making one of the most curious characteristics of the tapa-making islands has gone. This is the sound of the tapa-beating, which, especially in the morning, when the women gathered together in numbers to pound the bark, echoed across the country. Dr. William T. Brigham declares that a code of signals; of some such nature as our Morse alphabet, was employed to carry on communication between the groups of tapa-making women. By this means current gossip was rapidly passed over considerable distances.

THE SUPPLIANT

I did not hear the footstep stealing
softly through the door,
I did not see the shadow falling
darkly on the floor,
I did not heed his coming nor
know when he had passed,
Nor dream that he could take you
when I held your hand so fast.

Are you happy in the meadows
where his tall, pale flowers
grow?
Do you never miss the roses that
you loved here long ago?
How they bloom and how they
wither while you never come
again,
In the garden where the morning
still must look for you in vain!

But the night knows how to find
you; in her mansions cool and
deep
She has spells that lure and bind
you, she has dreams that clasp
and keep;
And I kneel before the portal
where her marble moons are
hung,
And I snatch the gift immortal to
my mortal yearning flung.

Arme Goodwin Winslow.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

FIGHT BETWEEN BEAR AND MULE

Two Rounds and Mule an Easy Winner: A Mother Bear and the Flivver

Prince George, B. C., July 8.

Two amusing bear stories, both vouched for by reputable eye-witnesses, are going the rounds here. Forest fires in northern British Columbia during the past month have had a peculiar effect upon some of the wild animals of the woods, judging from some of the stories brought in to Prince George.

A fight between a bear crazed by fire, and a mule, in which the bear was worsted occurred at L. Mason's ranch, at Bednesti, B. C. The forest fire routed the bear from its lair, and in its dash from the flames into the open country it collided violently with a jack-mule. The bear was promptly stretched out on the ground by a double blow from the capable hind hoofs, and the mule calmly resumed its interrupted grazing.

Thoroughly angered, the bear picked itself up and cautiously approached the mule from a different angle. The huge paw was brought down with a resounding thwack on the mule's ribs. The hoofs were again brought into play, after a very quick, accurate manœuvre for position, and the fight was called off so far as the bear was concerned. Mr. Mason, who had witnessed the unusual encounter, dashed to the house for a rifle to finish the bear, should any life be left. Before he could get back to the scene, however, Bruin managed to get groggily to his feet and return to the less exciting environment of the forest fire.

THE REWARD OF KINDNESS.

A fire patrol ranger is sponsor for another bear story. While making a survey in the mountain district, he came upon a young cub suffering from severe burns on feet and body. The youngster was whimpering from the pain and the forester took pity on it, lifted it into his car and there made it fast with some rope. The patrolman started on his journey only to discover that the mother bear had appeared and was in hot pursuit. As the track ran up hill at this point, the bear, making long strides, gained steadily and the need for strategy was clearly indicated. The ranger decided that the best plan would be to throw the cub overboard. His attempts to untie the knots on the lashings which secured the youngster to the machine, however, proved futile. Pursuer and pursued came to a yet steeper grade, with the advantage all with the former. Finally, with one mighty effort the old bear threw herself on the back of the car, holding on by her claws and paws.

This is where the forester decided to retire in favour of the enemy. He jumped off the car, and regained his feet in time to see it continuing its journey eastward, with a mother and child happily reunited as its passengers. Later the automobile was found, run down and everything intact except the side of the seat where the cub had been tied, the old bear having torn it out to release her offspring.—Reuter.

A PEERESS WITHOUT A "VOICE"

Why Lady Rhondda May not Sit in the House of Lords

The petition of Lady Rhondda to sit in the House of Lords as a peeress in her own right was again before the Committee for Privileges in the latter part of June, when reasons for the recent decision against her claim were given.

It will be remembered that last March the Committee reported in Lady Rhondda's favour, but in May, on reconsideration, reversed this decision, and yesterday the Lord Chancellor, delivering the leading opinion of the majority of the Committee, stated why.

He said that, upon a perusal of the words in Lady Rhondda's Patent it was clear that she was incapable of receiving a writ by reason of the terms of the patent itself.

"The Patent," he continued, "confers a peerage dignity upon Viscount Rhondda, and after his decease, in the events that have happened, upon the petitioner. But it distinguishes between Viscount Rhondda and those males who may hereafter hold the dignity, on the one hand, and Viscountess Rhondda on the other, giving to a the former, and by silence denying to the latter, the right to a seat, place and voice."

The Lord Chancellor, in conclusion, criticized Lords Halsbury and Wrenbury, who came to another conclusion.

Viscount Haldane, who had delivered judgement in favour of granting the petition, said that upon Lord Rhondda's death the claimant succeeded to the peerage. The following year (1919) the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act came into operation. The question was whether the effect of that statute was to entitle the claimant to a writ of summons to Parliament. The initial words of that Act appeared sufficient to enable a woman to exercise what was obviously a public function—that of sitting and voting in Parliament.

The very title of the Act showed that the removal of sex disqualification of all kinds imposed by the law was its express and general purpose.

A HAUNTED VALLEY IN CANADA

Interesting Discovery by Mining Engineer of Prehistoric Remains

Edmonton, Alta., July 10.

In a valley of the far northern section of British Columbia, close to the Yukon border, which it is believed was never before visited by a white man, Mr. Frank Perry, mining engineer of Vancouver, has discovered the remains of mastodons that once roamed Northern Canada. The location of the valley is not marked on maps, but it is north and west of the headwaters of the Findlay River. Indians will not travel through the valley, believing it to be haunted by the giant animals whose bones they have seen.

In addition to the bones there are footprints in the sand-stone and shale of some other pre-historic monster; these are clearly defined marks showing that the maker of the tracks was a three-toed animal. The bones, which are of great size, are not fossilized, but are in a state of excellent preservation. Hip bones and sections of the spine were found by Mr. Perry, who believes that by excavation specimens of much prehistoric value could be unearthed.

Mr. Perry, a recent visitor here, spent 14 years in the far northern territory in the quest of minerals, two pack dogs being his companions. Neither canoes nor pack horses can be used to gain access to the district where these remains were found, and so far the only manner of travelling has been to live on the game, using dogs to pack the camp equipment on their backs. It requires a year to make the journey in this way, although an aeroplane could cover the distance in a few days.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Aug. 10.—The election of a labour delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference resulted in the choice of Mr. Shinsui Kawai. Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa and Mr. Toshisuke Tasawa, respectively, received the next largest number of votes. More than 1,130,000 workers throughout the country voted.—Reuter.

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AMERICAN MOVIES

Faults and Possibilities of the Screen

It were idle to deny that there is some foundation for the indictment of the moving-picture industry made yesterday on the floor of the Senate by Senator Meyers of Montana. Without question there are faults in the management of this as well as every other industry, and not all the leaders in it are animated by the highest ideals. But where in the modern world has idealism gained completely the ascendant? Obviously there are all sorts and conditions of men and women engaged in preparing and staging moving pictures, and there is nothing in the business itself that need make its prevailing tone a sordid one. An undercurrent of sordidness ran through much of twentieth-century civilization. Witness Herrin.

A more valid criticism, perhaps, is Mr. Meyers's arraignment of the movie as an inciter of crime. "I believe that a great deal of the extravagance of the day, a great deal of the disposition to live beyond one's means, yes, a great deal of the crime of the day, comes from moving pictures," declared the senator from Montana. Quite possibly the moving picture is responsible for the lapse of many an individual from the strict path of virtue.

BLAME THE MOVIES FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

Perhaps at its door must be laid the responsibility for many an unbalanced household budget, and not infrequently for providing the initial impluse to crime. In the ultimate analysis, however, is not this the fault rather of the human imagination, than of the moving picture? Is it not a quality it shares with the novel, and the spoken drama, as imaginative representations of the actual world? Have all great novels, and all great plays, resulted only in better and nobler living, and have they never, by ministering to a weak weak imagination, been the unwitting agency of gross living, if not of crime? Have King Lear and Macbeth, and the masterpieces of Sophocles and Æschylus, never had a harmful effect on immature minds, and persons whose imaginations knew not the strong curb of sanity? Statistics here are impossible, but it would be a miracle if these results had not occasionally come to pass.

SCENARIOS TO BE UPLIFTED.

Yet reform in the moving picture industry is imperatively needed, and it seems to be coming under the leadership of Mr. Will H. Hays, head of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Mr. Hays has some clear ideas on the kind of reforms needed, and he recently outlined his reform programme before the delegates of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chautauqua. "There is one place, and one place only, where the evils can be eliminated, and the good and great advantages of motion pictures retained, and that is at the point where and when the pictures are made," said Mr. Hays. And the scenario is the place where he intends to root out such offensive features as characterize so many of the films of to-day. Let Mr. Hays have a little more time, and the whole tone of the movies should be measurably improved.

Moving pictures have come to stay, and they have abundantly demonstrated their value as a popular form of entertainment and recreation. It seems certain, also, that in years to come, they will be used increasingly in the schoolroom and in other educational institutions. If high standards of taste and morals are insisted upon at the start, and if public opinion shall demand the purification of the movies, there is every reason to hope that the objectionable features which Senator Meyers dwells upon will speedily disappear—"Boston Transcript."

TESTING THE EINSTEIN THEORY

Astronomical Observations in Northern Australia

Papeete, Tahiti, June 22.

Preliminary observations were made here in April and May by Dr. Robert Trumpler, assistant director of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, California, in preparation for final astronomical observations in northern Australia to prove or disprove the part of Einstein's theory of relativity which has to do with the composition and characteristics of light.

Various astronomical expeditions will gather on the northern coast of Australia on September 21 to take their observations when the sun goes into total eclipse that day. Dr. Trumpler's work here has been to photograph, on a large scale, the stars in that part of the heavens where the sun will be on September 21. On the day of the eclipse when the sun is totally obscured and the stars are visible, similar photographs will be taken on the same scale.

Einstein's contention is that light is not, as scientists hitherto have held, the very rapid vibrations of the all-pervading ether, but is made up of electrons and therefore is a form of matter. If light is matter in any form it will be subject to the law of gravitation, and it is to establish or disprove this point that the observations are being made here and in Australia.

If Einstein's theory of light is well founded, according to Dr. Trumpler, the rays of light from a star in that quarter of the heavens passing by so large a mass as the sun will be deflected by the force of the sun's gravitation and the star in question will appear on the photographic plate at a place slightly removed from its true position in a direction away from the sun's disc. The amount of this displacement, according to Einstein, should be, in a star at the edge of the sun's disk, 1.75 seconds of an arc, and in less proportion in other stars as their distance from the edge of the disc increases.

The two sets of photographs referred to will enable astronomers easily to detect these variations in apparent position. The plates made at Tahiti three or four months before represent the true position of the stars, while photographs made at the time of the eclipse will indicate the variations, if any, due to the action of the sun's force of gravitation.

Superimposing these two sets of plates will detect with accuracy whether or not the rays of light from the various stars have been influenced by the mighty force of gravitation of the sun, near which they have passed and so will prove or disprove, it is contended, that part of Einstein's theory. The preparations by Dr. Trumpler have been very complete, so that all that part of the sun's disc will be accurately recorded and decisive results are expected from his investigations.—Reuter.

THE OLDEST WHITE MAN

134 Years; Sons of 90 Years and Seven

Louisville, Ky., June 10.

The funeral took place here today of Mr. John Shell, aged 134, the oldest white man in the world. Among the many mourners were his two sons, William, aged 90, and Albert, aged seven. The latter is the offspring of a second marriage, Mr. Shell's first wife, who was two years his senior, having died only 10 years ago.

The aged man retained full possession of his faculties to the last and discussed his funeral arrangements with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Creech, with whom he had made his home since he lost his own place through the foreclosure of a mortgage several months ago.

He was said to have been born in Tennessee on September 3, 1788, the son of Samuel Shell, a gunmaker.

Until the time he was "discovered," about four years ago, it is said that he had led a secluded life in the mountain country, but since then he had travelled considerably, exhibiting himself at state affairs. In 1919 he took his first aeroplane ride. On his visits to cities, he told newspaper interviewers that he remembered once of having seen Daniel Boone, and that he recalled the general mourning that followed the death of George Washington. He said he was too old to enlist in the Mexican war.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It is announced that the American relief, which is at present feeding over 10,000,000 persons in Russia, will be continued this winter but restricted to children and sick adults.—Reuter.

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MAIL NOTICES

Next Mails In

Per N.Y.K.S. Kashima Maru...	Aug.	20
Per A.L.S. President Madison	,,	22
Per N.Y.K.S. Iyo Maru	,,	22
Per O.S.K.S. Hawii Maru ...	,,	23
Per M.M.S. Amazone	,,	24
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru ...	,,	24
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia...	,,	25
Per P. & O. S. Kalyan	Sept.	1
Per P.M.S. President Cleveland	,,	2
Per M.M.S. Angkor	,,	4
Per C.M.S. China	,,	4
Per A.L.S. President McKinley	,,	6
Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada	,,	9
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru ...	,,	12
Per P. & O. S. Macedonia ...	,,	13
Per M.M.S. Angers	,,	18
Per C.M.S. Nile	,,	18
Per A.L.S. President Jackson...	,,	20
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	,,	23
Per P.M.S. President Wilson...	,,	23

Next Mails Out

For Marseilles, London, etc.—

Per P. & O. S. Devanha ...	Aug.	26
Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru ...	,,	29
Per M.M.S. Cordillere	Sept.	2
Per N.Y.K.S. Lima Maru ...	,,	4
Per P. & O. S. Novara	,,	9
Per O.S.K.S. London Maru ...	,,	11
Per N.Y.K.S. Atsuta Maru ...	,,	11
Per M.M.S. Amazone	,,	16
Per P. & O. S. Macedonia ...	,,	23
Per A.L.S. Persia	,,	30
Per M.M.S. Angkor	,,	30

For Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe:

Per C.M.S. Nanking	Aug.	20
Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru ...	,,	23
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia	,,	26
Per P.M.S. President Lincoln	,,	26
Per A.L.S. President Jefferson	,,	27
Per O.S.K.S. Hawaii Maru ...	Sept.	6
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia ...	,,	3
Per A.L.S. President Madison	,,	10
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru ...	,,	13
Per P.M.S. President Cleveland	,,	16
Per C.M.S. China	,,	19
Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada	,,	23
Per A.L.S. President McKinley	,,	24
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru ...	,,	26

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, August 11. From Ningpo. Mr. L. Nydens.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 11. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Shantu, Messrs. A. Robert, Warren, Podgursky, Novitzky, Grove and Law.

Per str. Kutwo, August 11. From Hankow. Mr. N. G. Ivanoff. **From Kiukiang.** Mrs. Gifen, Sisters Augile, Louise, Vincenet and Marie, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Sand. **From Ngankin.** Bishop Hungtington.

Per str. Chengtu, August 11. From Tientsin. Mrs. J. McArthur.

Per str. Tuckwo, August 12. From Hankow. Mr. F. E. Bechstien, Mr. Leery, Mr. and Mrs. Farnham, Mr. M. S. Kagansky, Mr. J. C. Plews, Mr. H. G. Boyling, Mr. E. Olson, Mr. F. D. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rouse, Miss M. Danson. **From Kiukiang.** Miss Moosa, Mr. E. J. Eabrey, Mr. S. B. Woods. **From Wuhu.** Mr. T. Ackman.

Per P. M. S. President Lincoln, August 12. From San Francisco. Misses V. Behenna, M. Bena, L. Cates, V. Cox. Mr. C. P. Chinn, Rev. and Mrs. P. C. Du Bose, Messrs. C. and E. Du Bose, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Dudley, Misses K. and H. Dudley, Mr. E. A. Fudahl, Rev. H. Gergart Farlies, Misses R. Eldridge, E. Farlies, Messrs. H. B. Hammond, V. Carney Hargroves, H. J. Henderson, E. C. Howe, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Leete, Master L. Leete, Misses W. and S. Leete, Mrs. L. and Master R. McCloskey, Misses W. McCloskey, B. O'Bryan, M. Pohnert, Mr. H. A. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Slac, Jr., Rev. H. S. Smith, Mr. C. C. Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Stoddart, Messrs. J. P. Sonawala, R. Teifer, N. C. Wolf, Miss M. Trindle.

Per str. Shinlee, August 13. From Vladivostok. Mrs. L. Grekova, Mrs. Hayton-Fleet, Mr. A. Kislitzin, Mrs. E. Egorova, Miss S. Egorova, Mrs. I. Indra, Mr. J. Porgatshevsky, Mr. Udovenko, Mr. B. Krivosh-Nemanitsh, Mr. S. Kostireff, Mr. G. Shishkin.

Per str. Shuntien, August 14. From Tientsin. Mr. Symes, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Humphries, Miss Warren. Mr. Guillabert, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Underswood, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Capt. Dixon, Mr. Mills, 3 French Sisters.

Per str. Woosung, August 14. From Hankow. Capt. and Mrs. Northcombe, Capt. Norvick, Mr. and Mrs. Beyson, Mr. Culston, Mr. R. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Pilbeam, Mr. Munie, Miss Loonis, 8 American Naval Ratings.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, August 14. From Hongkong. Mr. N. Brondel, Deaconness E. Hart, Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. P. Nova, Mr. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wood, Mr. G. E. Fritcher, Miss E. S. Bryont, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mr., Mrs., Master and Miss Saivre, Mr. T. C. Fernando, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. C. D. Cousins, Miss M. Ingram, Mr. A. L. Dawson, Mr. S. Kiga, Mr. W. Maygar, Mrs. G. Piffault, Mr. S. J. Vessey, Mr. E. F. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wood, Mr., Mrs. and Master Ryan, Capt. W. E. Sherman, Mr. M. Tansinsin, Miss E. Hartley, Mr. J. Metoki.

Per str. Sinkiang, August 14. From Hongkong. Mr. W. Turner.

Per str. Suiwo, August 15. From Hankow. Mr. S. W. Stevenson, Mr. Menwell Mr. W. M. Stewart. **From Kiukiang.** Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Miss A. Burchardi, Miss R. Lowry, Mr. H. le Gouillie. **From Wuhu.** Mr. N. Kuder.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia, August 15. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. E. S. Briock, Mr. and Mrs. Hopson, Miss J. Hopson, Miss P. Hopson, Miss J. Horn, Mr. A. Kalpakjian, Mr. F. Lackoviski, Rev. J. M. Leclebe, Miss E. Leewah, Mr. F. E. Newson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Porterfield, Miss M. H. Porterfield, Master W. M. Porterfield, Miss C. M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ridzer, Miss I. Ridlor, Mr. E. Rudolp, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. A. Stableford, Mr. A. Vauloo, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh, Miss V. Consuint, Mr. J. T. Hammond, Mr. H. C. Houghton, M. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss J. C. Pomeroy, Master J. C. Pomeroy, Jr., Miss C. L. Pomeroy, Master R. L. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Straushan, Mrs. C. F. Wolsiffer, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Miss A. Logen, Miss A. Cruchais, Miss M. Carlyle, Mr. W. H. Dehlman, Mr. L. W. Lockie, Mr. Y. Van der Poel, Mr. E. Waite, Gen. F. L. Hartigan, Mr. M. R. Howland, Mr. C. C. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Lunt, Mrs. A. L. Lubkley, Mr. P. Antonio, Mr. A. B. Roberts, Mr. A. Thurstery, Mr. M. Piastro, Mr. K. Hayoshida.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao. August 16. From Ningpo. Mr. Nathan.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 16. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Aromavsky, The Misses Kriger, 2 Sisters of Charity, Mrs. Kriger, Mrs. Souchivisky, Mrs. R. R. West, Mr. L. P. Ridway, Mr. C. H. Lavers, Master Kriger.

Per M.M.S. Amboise, August 16. From Yokohama. Misses H. N. Purcell, L. H. Purcell, Mr. D. Craffort, Mr. Brenguier, Mr. L. Basset.

Per str. Kingsing, August 16. From Tientsin. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. B. D. Wilkinson. **From Chefoo.** Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Dannegger, Mr. F. G. Scale, Miss B. White, Mrs. P. W. Goldring, Mr. S. De Wong. **From Weihaiwei.** Dr. F. M. Wild, Mr. J. D. McLarch.

Per str. Sunning, August 17. From Hongkong. Captain Fogg, Mr. S. B. Kemoll.

Per str. Loongwo, August 17. From Hankow. Mr. W. Jones. **From Kiukiang.** Miss Weir, Mrs. Veshalli, Mrs. Seitz, Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. Giessen.

Per str. Fengtien, August 17. From Tientsin. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lind, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dunn, Mr. F. L. Marshall, Mr. I. A. Donnelly. **From Chefoo.** Miss D. Owen, Miss Harrison, Mr. Grant. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. Elias, Mr. Wright, Mr. Donald, Rev. Bishop Paris, Rev. C. May.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Ngankin, August 10.—For Wuhu—Rev. Father L. Nrito.

Per str. Kungwo, August 11.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. W. A. A. M. Daniels, Mr. J. A. Boger, Mr. B. J. L. Lipset. **For Hankow.**—Mr. R. A. Soiva and Mr. T. M. Yates.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 11.—For Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Kirscluvetsky, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Morosoff, Messrs. Himoff, T. H. Lampert.

Per str. Soochow, August 12.—For Hongkong—Capt. N. C. Morling, Dr. and Mrs. Pfister, Mrs. Atkinson, Messrs. W. R. Cameron, T. G. Purves, R. Hare.

Per str. Kutwo, August 12.—For Wuhu.—Messrs. Bayton, Mackintosh. **For Kiukiang**—Messrs. A. McL. Duncan, Binoy, E. M. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fraser.

Per str. Tungchow, August 12.—For Weihaiwei—Miss Kay, Sur. Lt. Com. F. Thomson, Messrs. E. E. Clark, H. H. Fox, Reid, Murdoch, V. Gironi, O. J. Barnes. **For Chefoo**—Misses A. C. White, B. Guillabert, Mrs. and Miss Ratcliff, Misses M. and C. Guillabert, E. Robertson, Mrs. Giffen, Mr. R. J. Roberts. **For Tientsin**—Mrs. Toeg, Miss M. Harris, Messrs. E. T. Nash, L. J. Coulcher, R. V. Moore, E. M. van Bergen, P. Alkigon.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, August 13.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. F. Bons, Mr. D. J. Carver, Lt. F. A. Christel, Mrs. N. E. Crampton, Capt. and Mrs. E. de Brath, Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Ewers, Bishop D. T. Huntington, Miss A. Hozen, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. B. Kent, Mr. C. R. Morling, Mr. E. J. Muller, Mr. O. E. Moanette, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ottewill, Miss E. Q. Ottowill, Master Ottewill, Rt. Rev. B. D. Tucker, Mrs. R. D. Tucker, Miss B. W. Tucker, Mr. Trebler, Mr. W. Bevis, Miss M. E. Clayton, Mr. A. Duff, Mr. W. Gibb, Miss S. Gower, Miss P. Kirknatrick, Miss E. Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. W. Lee, Miss I. Lorentzen, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Lindeward, Mr. M. Mantz, Mrs. Z. Mindalewitz, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stokkan, Miss I. Taylor, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. J. S. Tchetverikoff, Dr and Mrs. J. Webster.

Per str. Chengtu, August 13.—For Tsingtao—Messrs. R. Moon, A. H. Harris, G. A. Johnson, Ivanoff.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 14.—For Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Kischurtzky, Mr. Herenoff, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Morosoff, Mr. T. H. Lampert, Mr. L. P. Ridgewery.

Per str. Tuckwo, August 14.—For Kiukiang—Dr. White, Mr. Lobenstine, Mr. E. M. Hayes's party (4), Mr. Reuman, Mr. J. B. Hipps. **For Hankow**—Mr. A. L. Palmer, Mr. Arnold.

Per str. Koonshing, August 14.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. A. Grenville. **For Chefoo**—Mr. A. H. Figner, Mr. W. H. Enberg. **For Tientsin**—Mr. L. Garner, Mr. A. C. King, Mr. R. J. Fresson, Mr. W. J. Everall.

Per str. Tatung, August 14.—For Hankow—2 French Sailors, Mr. H. Henderson, Mr. Atkinson.

Per str. Hupeh, August 15.—For Hongkong—Mrs. J. McArthur.

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Per str. Suiwo, August 16.—For Hankow—Mr. R. A. Nicholson.
Per str. Chinkiang, August 16.—For Newchwang—Mrs. A. S. Ruocco.
Per str. Kanchow, August 16.—For Hongkong—Mr. J. R. Macdonald, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Munby.
Per str. Liangchow, August 16.—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. Breen, Miss Mitchell, Miss Koltzoff, Mr. W. A. Flewelling.
Per str. Kaiping, August 16.—For Chinwangtao—Miss Blow, Miss Villas, Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Nazer, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Golding, Mr. Habecost, Mr. Barham, Mr. Lester.
Per str. Shuntien, August 16.—For Chefoo—Mr. W. Lyttle, Mr. McMullan, Lt.-Com. J. P. Bowden, Miss White, Mr. van Haute. **For Tientsin**—Mrs. C. P. Grosvenor, Mrs. J. W. Jones. **For Weihaiwei**—Mrs. Sandbach, Miss Sandbach, 3 Franciscan Sisters.
Per str. Hsin Peking, August 16.—For Ningpo—Miss Geary, Miss Crust, Mr. W. J. Roberts.
Per str. Woosung, August 16.—For Kiukiang—Rev. Father Gonon, Miss B. L. Austin, Miss C. M. Richardson, Mr. V. C. Hargroves, Mr. E. C. Lobenstine. **For Hankow**—Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar, Miss Buryant, Mr. and Mrs. Wood. **For Nanking**—Mr. A. Tzetrievsky.
Per str. Sinkiang, August 17.—For Amoy—Mr. Woltemade, Mr. Steuzel, Mr. Paget. **For Hongkong**—Mr. Nielsen, Miss Ferguson, Mr. M. Bennett.

BIRTHS

ALLAN.—On August 15, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allan, a son.

DE BOISSEZON.—On August 15, 1922, at la Rose, France, to M. and Mme. Charles de Boissezon, a son, Gustave.

LEBAS.—On August 14, 1922, at 230 Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lebas, a son.

PEPLOW.—On August 11, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Peplow, a son.

RUMBLE.—On August 16, 1922, at No. 8 Hart Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. J. S. Rumble, a son, Kenneth Alfred.

SEQUEIRA.—On August 14, 1922, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Candido Sequeira, a daughter.

WHALEY.—On August 16, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Whaley, a son.

MARRIAGE

GILSON—VAN CORBACK.—On August 15, 1922, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, Charles Stanley Gilson to Alice Bendalicia Van Corback. Hankow papers please copy.

DEATHS

BALLER.—On August 12, 1922, at Shanghai, Frederick William Baller, of the China Inland Mission, aged 69 years. The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Road Cemetery on Sunday, August 13, 1922.

OLDFIELD.—On August 4, 1922, at Melbourne, Australia, Frank Oldfield, 62 years. (By cable.)

IN MEMORIAM

2nd Lieut. G. H. Dalton who fell in France August 14, 1916, aged 28 years.

Lieut. Edward John Brown, 45th Squadron R.F.C. Killed in action (near Ypres) August 17, 1917.

RULES OF COURT

1905-1910

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Attached Therm.	Wind. Direction 9 a.m.	Wind. Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug. 11	29.73	84.2	E S E	1	87.3	79.4	94.1	73.1	B. C.
,, 12	29.64	84.4	N K	3	86.2	79.7	89.1	79.6	C.
,, 13	29.53	83.5	E S E	5	84.0	76.8	87.1	7.61	C.
,, 14	29.69	83.3	S E	5	84.8	76.8	92.5	75.7	C.
,, 15	29.81	82.8	S E	4	86.6	78.8	94.1	77.7	B.
,, 16	29.91	82.4	S E	1	87.8	80.4	95.9	75.2	B. C.
,, 17	29.95	83.5	E BY S E	1	87.3	80.4	95.6	75.0	B. C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1922	Minimum 1921	Maximum 1922	Maximum 1921	Rainfall Inches 1922	Inches 1921
Aug. 11	79.0	77.0	91.0	92.0	Nil.	Nil.
,, 12	80.0	79.0	87.8	90.5	0.04	Nil.
,, 13	77.0	80.0	85.4	90.8	0.15	Nil.
,, 14	77.6	76.0	91.0	83.1	Nil.	0·78
,, 15	78.6	77.5	91.8	85.0	Nil.	0.64
,, 16	76.8	71:0	91.0	88.7	Nil.	Nil.
,, 17	79.0	74.2	91.8	91.0	Nil.	Nil.

There's a Sure Way to Lasting Relief

IN CASE OF **Eczema, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout,** you should realise that lotions, ointments, etc., can only give temporary benefit—to be sure of complete and lasting relief you MUST thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of all such troubles—Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which quickly overcome and expel the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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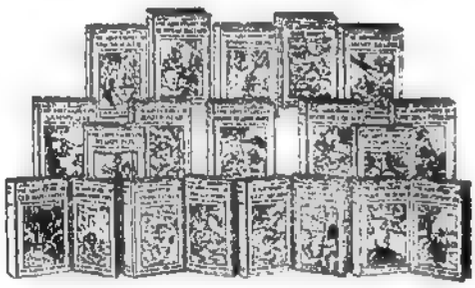

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The Adventures of Johnny Chuck
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SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—The 2nd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, August 24, 1922, at 4 p.m.

Dividend of Tls. 12.50 per share	Tls. 1,000,000.00
Place to legal reserve fund	100,000.00
Place to special reserve fund	400,000.00
Allow for depreciation	282,374.66
Bonus to staff at mills	80,000.00
Add to staff provident fund	15,000.00
Workmen's relief fund	15,000.00
Carry forward	167,715.26
	Tls. 2,060,089.92

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 17 to 24, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of Tls. 3 per share will be paid to shareholders on the Register of the Company on August 22, 1922. Dividend payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on Wednesday, August 30, 1922.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 22 to 29, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Race Club, 6% 1909 Debentures.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from August 23 to 30, 1922, both days inclusive.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY AUGUST 19, 1922 GRATIS

No. 84.

Business continues very dull on the local share market and during the past week no changes or fluctuations worthy of note have taken place in quotations. The firm demand for local investment stocks of the past few months is still pronounced and chiefly for S.M.C. or other good class local Debentures.

London prices have not changed perceptibly and are as follows in accordance with last cable received by us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—British Issue	£76. 15. 0		
" " " French "	71. 0. 0		
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld., "Bearer"	3. 3. 0		
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	18. 2. 6	(Buyers)	
P. & O. Banking Corporation	13.17. 6	(Buyers)	
British-American Tobacco Co. Ld., "Bearer"	4. 7. 6		

N.B.—Above prices are middle prices unless otherwise stated.

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/5½ (official).

Shanghai, August 18, 1922.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

AUGUST	12th		14th		15th		16th		17th		18th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Pref.) Tls.	7½	..	..	..	..	..	NO BUSINESS REPORTED		..	..	NO BUSINESS REPORTED	
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co. "B" .. "	..	..	..	..	112	..			112	..		
COTTONS												
Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co. Tls.	7	..	..	..	..	..			..	..		
Ewo Cotton Mills (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..			13	..		
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 6% 1903 Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	98	..	..	..			..	..		
S'hai L. I. Co. 6% 1913 Debs. "	..	..	90	..	..	..			..	..		

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for 1922:—

August 28, Monday. September 26, Tuesday. October 27, Friday.

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RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorised Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. years: Year before	Output last 2 fin. years: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-12-21	1922: Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total output this fin. yr to date
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	340,400	275,500	300,000	11.03	76,500	27,000	19,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	29,000	242,500
Amherst (New) ..	,, 500,000	Oct.	42,334	57,730	80,500	*4.34d.	16,901	7,530	5,417	7,117	7,503	7,889	5,463	..	57,819
Anglo-Dutch ..	$200,000	Dec.	919,349	760,000	750,000	9/7.49d.	..	71,000	74,500	74,000	72,000	60,000	54,000	..	405,500
Anglo-Java	$250,000	Dec.	2,263,939	1,511,575	††6,500	8d.	..	125,000	152,000	163,000	114,000	140,000	145,000	123,000	962,000
Ayer Tawah ..	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	364,300	298,392	360,000	†0.38.07	93,530	38,147	30,685	33,096	24,225	24,263	29,311	31,283	303,510
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	286,115	221,030	260,000	8/8.91d.	..	22,739	20,407	16,985	21,508	21,532	19,262	24,092	146,525
Bukit Toh Alang ..	,, 500,000	Mar.	291,333	309,254	345,000	7.10d.	..	..	..	..	30,972	23,789	30,477	32,980	118,218
Bute	,, 300,000	Dec.	236,200	253,300	207,300	10.71d	..	23,000	21,000	15,240	18,000	18,835	17,800	19,100	132,965
Chemor United ..	,, 360,000	Dec.	302,102	271,638	350,000	9/8.61d.	..	32,542	28,750	24,641	22,267	27,748	32,242	33,509	201,699
Chempedak	$35,000	Oct.	162,203	116,100	..	†49.90	24,409	12,000	9,500	11,000	11,700	11,800	12,000	12,500	104,900
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	127,494	153,373	..	20.43d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,340	14,340
Consolidated (1914)	,, 375,000	Dec.	668,613	591,033	700,000	8½d.	..	58,687	55,891	59,240	54,927	58,724	61,353	62,590	411,412
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	402,878	203,042	162,000	7.36d.	..	17,351	14,138	16,782	10,159	11,890	18,451	33,222	116,972
Gula-Kalumpang ..	$500,000	Dec.	1,618,987	1,023,800	1,215,000	1/0 (.d.	..	122,000	110,000	100,000	93,000	..	100,000	100,000	625,000
Java Consolidated	485,000	Dec.	854,400	739,726	..	7.03d.	..	64,400	62,100	68,400	64,900	60,100	63,000	48,000	430,100
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	159,718	176,890	170,000	†37.69	..	15,418	14,039	15,250	17,393	17,940	14,797	16,316	109,053
Karan	,, 230,000	Mar.	109,658	114,879	78,000	9½d.	..	..	..	..	11,315	9,575	7,322	8,317	37,029
Kota Bahroe (1921)	390,000	June	426,113	135,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,608	32,608
Kroewoek	270,000	Dec.	583,607	493,730	540,000	9/7.21d.	..	42,000	43,000	48,000	46,000	42,000	46,000	42,000	309,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	515,467	525,474	..	Gldn.0.658	137,352	70,048	58,956	62,980	60,631	66,293	83,323	91,526	661,119
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	209,711	220,232	..	10½d.	..	..	..	..	..	19,000	..	..	19,000
Pangkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	204,461	172,022	176,088	†40.19	..	..	..	..	12,645	13,550	12,985	14,291	53,471
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	79,677	24,400	..	2/5½	15,630	7,757	5,818	6,448	7,998	7,642	7,212	..	58,683
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	127,390	27,006	210,000	1/3½	..	13,483	..	..	19,381	19,660	19,364	21,498	93,386
Samagaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	297,060	213,286	..	12.40d.	91,950	34,400	27,000	18,000	20,260	30,000	35,320	37,500	202,330
See Kee (1918) ..	,, 100,000	June	161,779	179,665	175,000	1/1.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,308	14,308
Semambu	,, 300,000	Dec.	186,793	170,162	20,000	9/10.25	..	13,343	11,187	13,308	13,508	15,293	18,320	15,188	99,137
Senawang (1921) ..	,, 375,000	Jan.	220,764	106,500	..	*12.05d.	..	..	18,200	19,700	20,000	22,800	22,800	23,400	138,400
Shanghai Kedah ..	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,436	228,037	345,000	11½d.	30,783	21,718	19,791	21,255	24,409	21,545	23,056	25,670	248,001
S'hai-Klebang ..	,, 315,000	Dec.	137,630	113,353	120,000	11.36d.	..	13,300	10,155	9,897	9,810	11,347	11,195	13,029	78,133
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	276,516	513,635	393,000	*0/8.83d.	..	38,071	32,092	28,317	31,130	33,482	34,451	32,397	235,140
S'hai Pahang ..	,, 200,000	June	192,486	209,879	..	1/1.6d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,595	18,595
S'hai Serembun ..	,, 325,000	Dec.	159,963	176,588	..	9/9.73d.	..	14,000	13,442	13,726	12,629	15,462	15,130	15,024	99,312
S'hai-Sumatra ..	,, 600,000	Oct.	657,266	259,018	No	No	98,714	59,000	45,282	40,439	48,951	54,103	64,441	68,745	477,675
Sua-Manggis ..	,, 250,000	Dec.	213,716	182,500	..	11½d.	..	16,600	13,500	12,500	14,100	15,400	15,300	17,200	104,700
Sungala	100,000	Mar.	85,312	30,279	..	11.32d.	..	..	..	..	15,948	16,498	15,011	16,006	63,463
Sungei Duri	$40,000	June	266,112	305,073	239,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,564	32,564
Taiping (1913) ..	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	121,645	705,559	..	*†25	..	10,330	9,035	7,000	9,050	9,750	9,850	..	55,535
Tanah Merah ..	,, 750,000	Mar.	309,700	415,100	..	8½d.	..	..	..	..	33,500	36,700	32,200	41,000	143,400
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	813,540	534,590	..	8.81d.	..	..	..	46,500	45,000	45,500	53,000	53,500	296,000
Ziangbe	$150,000	Dec.	737,330	616,432	..	10.66d.	..	51,300	51,100	53,460	49,300	35,700	35,200	24,100	299,000

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses † Straits $ cents. †† Piculs

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1903 5 to 20	14-8-22 T98	T$90,500	T$25,400	T100	6	June-Dec.
	1904 do	15-12-21 T95	214,500	163,000	100	6	do
	1905 do	12-5-22 T96½	320,000	285,900	100	6	do
	1907 do	24-4-22 T94	500,000	500,000	100	6	do
	1908 do	26-1-22 T92	650,000	650,000	100	6	do
	1909 do	25-4-22 T86	300,000	300,000	100	6	do
	1910 do	10-2-22 T94	500,000	313,800	100	6	do
	1911 10 to 30	2-12-21 T84	900,000	350 000	100	6	do
	1912 do	7-2-22 T86	600,000	340 000	100	6	do
	1913 do	16-6-22 T89	850,000	756 300	100	6	do
	50	8-5-22 T78	500,000	500 000	100	5½	do
	1914 10 to 30	12-8-22 T81½	1 203,000	900 000	100	5½	do
	1915 do	12-8-22 T80½	1,065,000	800 000	100	5½	do
	1916 do		1,900,000	1,400,000	100	6	do
	1918 10	6-4-22 T97	1,800,000	507,300	100	7	do
	1919 10	25-4-22 T99½	3,100,000	1,793,300	100	7	do
	1920 10	25-4-22 T99½	2,340,000	T2,240,000	100	7	do
	10 to 30	24-3-22 T100	$750 000	$750,000	$100	6	do
	1921 do	26-1-22 $104	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$100	8	do
	1921 do	22-7-22 T110	T4,000,000	T4,000,000	T100	8	do
	1922 do	16-6-22 T100	T2,000,000	T2,000,000	100	7	do
French Municipal Council	1914 do	13-4-22 T90	400,000	400,000	100	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do		500,000	500,000	100	5½	June-Dec.
	1915 do		350,000	350,000	100	5½	do
	1921 do		2,000,000	2,000,000	100	8	do
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd'	1921 10 to 30	11-8-22 T110	2,000,000	T2,000,000	T100	8	do
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922 do	6-6-22 T105	T500,000	T500,000	T100	8	do
	1909 do	12-5-22 T83	880,000	731,500	100	6	do

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Pa
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1905 5 to 20		$30,000	$30,000	100	6	Jan
	1909 do		750,000	750,000	100	6	
	1911 do		250,000	250,000	100	6	Mar.
	.. do		250,000	250,000	100	6	Mar.
	.. do		250,000	250,000	100	6	Jan-J
	1912 do		250,000	250,000	100	6	June-
	1913 do	11-8-22 T90	250,000	250,000	100	6	April
	.. do		250,000	250,000	100	6	May-
	.. do		250,000	250,000	100	6	April
	1914 do		250,000	250,000	100	6	June-
	1916 do	4-11-21 T73	500,000	237,500	100	6½	
S'hai and H'kew Wf. Co., Ltd.	1912 5 to 10		435,000	435,000	100	6	
Shanghai Club	1913		450,000	450,000	100	6	
Country Club	1907 20		139,000	139,000	100	6	
	(1901 Perpetual		92,000	92,000	100	6	
	1907 do		130,000	$130,000	100	6	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914 5 to 20		110,000	110,000	100	6	Mar.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1915 do		250,000	250,000	100	6	June-
	1905 do		300,000	£300,000	100	6	
	1911 do						
S'hai Hotels, Ltd.	1916 30		365,000	75,200	100	6	
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909 15 to 20		270,000	257,700	100	6	
Weeks & Co., Ltd.†	1913 5 to 20		100,000	100,000	100	7	
S'hai Race Club	1909 20	16-6-22 T89	400,000	328,500	100	6	Feb.
Gulty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 10		50,000	50,000	100	7	Feb.
Hall & Holtz Ltd.	1914 5 to 20	Nom $80	280,000	211,100	100	7	Jan.

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment. †See also under section headed "Companies' Notices, etc."

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J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, August 18, 1922.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last An. Gen. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
ngkong & Shanghai Banking Cor. London £ 117½ / New $ / Old $	$ 857	870		40,000	H$125	a H$3,331,778			New shs. £2 5s. & Bon. 16s.; Old shs. Fin. £3 & Bon. £2 (mkg. £31, both less I/T; 1921	
				120,000	H$125	c H$58,588,710	Dec.	18-2-22	Interim £3, less I/T, 1922	20-2-22
rtered Bank of I., A. & C.. .. London	£ 18	18½		600,000	£5	a £215,176			Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.,	8-3-22
						c £3,100,000	Dec.	5-4-22	free of I/T, 1921)	6-4-22
INSURANCE.										
ion In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H$ 205	209		55) 200,000	d $4	a $542,880				
						b $59,500				
						c $3,695,048	Dec.	12-5-22	Final 16s. & Bonus 20s. (mkg. 60s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c., & Interim 24s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	12-5-22
rth-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 138			10,000	c £5	a T$81,560			Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and	
						c T$,124,158	Dec.	27-6-22	Interim 15s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	28-6-22
ngtsze Insurance Association, Ld.	$ 22	21½		60) 240,000	$10	a $2,658,880				
						b $1,615,722			$2 (or T1.46) ex 1921 Work. a/c. payable in	
						c $3,596,039	Dec.	16-5-22	Taels at Exchg. 73	17-5-22
Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 21½			1) 50,000	T20	a T238,100				
						c T402,676				
							Dec.	16-5-22	T1.20 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	17-5-22
ton Insurance Office, Ld.	H$ 442	445		10,000	H$100	a H$2,169,653			Final H$17 (mkg. H$35) ex 1920 Work. a/c.,	
						c H$5,521,582	Dec.	19-5-22	and Interim H$18 ex 1921 Work. a/c. ..	20-5-22
ngkong Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	H$ 365	385		2,000	p H$50	a H$501,039				
						c H$3,184,853	Dec.	31-3-22	H$30 ex 1920 Working a/c	1-4-22
na Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 130	115½		30,000	h H$20	a H$1,234,790				
						c H$4,663,005	Dec.	12-5-22	H$7 and Bonus H$3 ex 1920 Work. a/c. ..	13-5-22
rance Franco-Asiatique	F 500			12,334	F500	F515,580				
	F 175			1,665	F125	c 4,472	Dec.	3-5-21	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.										
-China S. N. Co., Ld. .. (6% cum. pref.	H$ 38	35½		2) 120,000	£5	a £3,038				
def. ord.	H$ 280			2) 120,000	£5	b £5,000				
						c £2,574,759	Dec.	23-5-22	Pref. 6s. and Ord. 30s. at Exchg. 2/6½. Lon-	
									don Warrants less I/T	24-5-22
T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. (ord.	"B" £		£4:9:0	50)20,000,000	£1	....			Final Ord. 3s. 6d. (mkg. 5s. 6d., 1921) "B"	
5% cum. pref.	£			40) 800,000	£10	....	Dec.	4-7-21	Coupon 39	5-7-22
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£			5,000,000	£1	....				
ghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.. (ord.	T 64			30,000	T25	a T27,524			Final Ord. T4.75 (mkg. T6, 1921)	8-3-22
7% pref.	T 42½	40		10,000	T50	c T460,000		7-3-22	Fin Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1921)	8-3-22
									Int. Ord. T. 3. 1922	17-7-22
									Int. Pref. T. 1.75 1922..	17-7-22
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
ghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T 85	82		101 55,700	T75	a T67,586			Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1921-22)..	1-8-22
						c T1,950,000	Apr.	21-7-22		
gkong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld.	H$ 167			2) 60,000	H$50	a H$808,754				
						c H$4,081,699	Dec.	20-3-22	Final H$5 & Bon. H$11 (mkg. H$20, 1921)..	21-3-22
Eng. and Shipbuilding ord.	T 74	7		60) 600,000	T5	a T63,422				
Works, Ld. .. .. 8% pref.	T 4.35	4.80		55) 400,000	T4	b T300,000			Ord. T1. 1921	11-3-22
						c T1,500,618	Dec.	18-3-22	Pref. 8% from Mar. 24 to Dec. 31, 1921 ..	11-3-22
ghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 163½	164		$ 4) 40,000	T100	a T3,819				
						b T125,000				
						c T996,238	Dec.	14-3-22	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1921;1†	15-3-22
ng & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H$ 140½	130		40,000	H$50	a H$291,810				
						b H$150,000	Dec.	10-2-22	H$6 1921	11-2-22
MINING.										
tal Consolidated Min. Co., Ld	$ 13/-			24) 500,000	G. $10	....	June	25-1-21	G$0.50, 1920-21	26-1-21
						£21,741			Final (Coupon 19) 2s. 4.8d. (mkg. 4s. 4.8d.,	
ese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer) ..	T 30½								1920-21) free of I/T	13-12-21
London	£	£3: 4: 3	£3: 7: 9	†164)1,000,000	£1	£204,000	June	12-12-21	Interim (Coupon 20) 2s. free of I/T 1921-22..	15-5-22
h Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	H$ 1			200,000	$1	a $14,109				
						c $4,875	Mar.	....	1s. 2d., 1909-10	21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
ghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 92	90½		2) 75,000	T50	a T69,468				
						b T250,000			Final T3 & Bonus T1.50 (mkg. T7.50, 1921)..	24-1-22
						c T2,141,782	Dec.	23-2-22	Interim T3, 1922	27-7-22
ong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld... ..	H$ 215	213		50,000	H$100	a H$1,039,076			Fin. H$6 & Bonus H$9 (mkg. H$18, 1921)..	27-1-22
						b H$250,000	Dec.	26-1-22	Interim H$4, 1922	26-7-22
phrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H$ 12½	13		150,000	H$10	a H$28,465				
						b H$50,000				
						c H$360,000	Dec.	4-2-22	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.90, 1921	5-2-22
alwei L. & B. Co., Ld. .. .. — ..	T 6			3,674	T20	a				
						c	Dec.	22-3-22	T1.20, 1921	23-3-22
lo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 92	91		33) 15,000	T100	a T4,938				
						b T20,000				
						c T305,000	Feb.	30-3-22	Final T4.50 (mkg. T7.50, 1921-22)	31-3-22
Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	$ 40	40		145) 150,122	$7.50	$475,121			$3 on 50,000 shs; Scrip Div. 199 new Ord. shs.	
									for ex. 123 Founders shs., 1920	....
						$2,405,534	Dec.	27-4-22	Interim, $3.50 on 74,800 shs., 1921. Final, Nil	11-5-21
PLANTATIONS.										
a Estates, Ld.	T 1½			75,000	£1 at T9	a T24,753				
						c T5,035	Sept.	29-12-21	Final T0 45 (mkg. T0.90, 1918-19)..	28-12-19
Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.10			2 82) 500,000	T1	....	Oct.	28-2-22	....	....
lo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 0.50			12) 400,000	10s. a	T28,094	Dec.	30-3-22	T0.30, 1919	7-4-20
lo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 3.85			4) 500,000	10s. a	T68,004				
						c T377,360	Dec.	21-3-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1920)	31-3-21
										31-3-20
r Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T 11½			31) 30,000	T10	a T25,573			1st Interim, T1, 1919-20	30-6-20
						b T15,000			2nd Interim, T1, 1919-20..	....
						c T69,960	Sept	29-12-21	Final, Nil	16-4-20
u Anam (Sohore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 0.32½			400,000	T1 a	T31,199	Dec.	25 4-22	T0.05, 1919..	25-7-17
kit Toh Aling Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 1			100,000	T5 a	T9,714	Mar.	27-6-22	Final T0.25 mkg T0.50,-1916-17)..	29-3-17
e Plantations (1913), Ld.	T 0.32½			360,000	T1 a	Loss) T11,425	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	2-4-20
mor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.35			400,000	T0.9 a	T33,178	Dec.	10-4-22	T0.05, 1919	16-10-17
mpedak Rub. & G'ding Ests., Ld.	T 2			8) 30,000	£1 at 2/3½ a	(Loss) T21,280	Oct.	28-1-22	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	1-11-17
ng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1			135,000	T5 a	T5,565	June	14-10-21	T0.20, 1916-17..	29-4-20
solidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ld. ..	T 1.15			35) 500,000	2s.=T0.75 a	T40,418	Dec.	28-3-22	T0.12, 1919..	13-5-20
minion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.30			19) 350,000	T1	T6,846	Dec.	6-4-22	T0.40, 1919	
a Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 44			†48) 750,000	£1; 450,000 a	£49,406			1s. 6d. per July pd. sh. & 4½d. per 5s. pd. sh.	
					5s; 300,000 c	£130,000	Dec.	4-4-22	less I/T ("B" Coupon, III) 1921	5-4-2
e-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est. Ld.	T 0			6) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½ a	T42,591				
						c T4,447	Dec.	23-3-22	Interim, T1, 1920. Final, Nil	11-6-20
payang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T 0			35) 15,000	T10 a	T8,094				
						c T1,533	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919)	11-5-20
run Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T 3			25,000	T10 a	T5,313				
						c T35,000	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	17-6-20
ta Pahang Rubber Estates (1921), Ld. ..	T 0.80			300,000	T1 a	(Loss) T37,507	June	4-11-21	....	....
newick Java Plantations, Ld.	T 0			20) 70,000	£1 at T3.60 a	T45,243	Dec.	23-3-22	T1.50, 1919..	9-4-20
ong Rubber Co., Ld.	T 3			50,000	T10 a	T10,403				
						c T45,000	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.60, 1919-20	5-8-20
ngkalan Durian Estate (1921) Ld.	T 1			33) 150,000	T1	(Loss) T3,884	Mar.	21-7-22	....	....
cata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.50			29) 60,000	T5	T16,280	Oct.	17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.5 1916-16)..	22-2-17
ah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T 0.25			275,000	T1 a	(Loss) T39,401	Dec.	5-4-22	....	....
ungaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.30			36) 600,000	T1 a	T1,801				
						c T12,500	Sept.	22-12-21	Final T0 05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)..	4-12-19
Kee Rubber Estates (1919), Ld.	T 0.50			22) 100,000	T2 a	(Loss) T21,896	June	4-10-21	....	....

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Kapayong Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	5			$5) 15,000	T10	(a	T5,094						
							c	T1,525	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919)			
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	5			25,000	T10	(a	T5,813						
							b	T35,600	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20			
Kota Bahrue Rubber Estates (1921), Ld. ..	T	0.50			300,000	T1	a	(Loss) T37,507	June	4-11-21	....			
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T	5			20) 10,000	£1 at T8.50	a	T65,242	Dec.	27-3-22	T2.50, 1919..			
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	3			50,000	T10	(a	T10,403						
							b	T45,000	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20			
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921) Ld.	T	1			33) 150,000	T1		(Loss) T8,884	Mar.	21-7-22	....			
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.50			29) 50,000	T5		T15,280	Oct.	17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.5 1915-16)..			
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T	0.25			275,000	T1	a	(Loss) T39,401	Dec.	5-4-22	....			
Samangaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.30			36) 600,000	T1	(a	T1,501						
							c	T12,500	Sept.	22-12-21	Final T0 05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)..			
Sec Kee Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0.50			22) 100,000	T2	a	(Loss) T21,096	June	4-10-21	....			
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.50			300,000	T1	(a	T36,292						
							c	T29,000	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0 05, (mkg. T0.10, 1916)			
Senawang Rubber Ests. Co. (1921) Ld.	ord.	T	0.50		65) 300,000	T1					....			
	12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.50		67) 100,000	T1	a	(Loss) T16,306	Jan.	9-4-22	....			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	1			27) 400,000	T1	a	(Loss) T7,019	Sept.	28-12-21	....			
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.35			13) 315,000	T1		T6,217	Dec.	4-4-22	T0.06, 1919			
S'hai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	ord.	T	1		30,000	T10	a	T9,912	Dec.	24-4-22	T0.50 for 9 months ended 31/12/16			
.. .. .. 8% cum. part. pref.		T	5		3) 30,000	T10					Inter. Pref T0.40, 1920-21..			
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld	T	0.55			200,000	T1	a	T4,741	June	4-10-21	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.19, 1915-17)			
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.40			325,000	T1	a	(Loss) T4,091	Dec.	28-3-22	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/16			
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	20			7) 30,000	T20	(a	(Loss) T42,353						
							c	T812,170	Oct.	2-3-22	T5, 1918-19			
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1			30) 50,000	T5	(a	T6 055						
							c	T25,000	Dec.	20-4-22	T0.25, 1919..			
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.25			15) 100,000	T1	(a	T7,757						
							c	T10,000	Mar.	28-7-22	T0.10, 1916-17			
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1			40,000	£1 at T8.50	a	T39,185	June	16-10-21	Interim T0.50, 1919-20 (Final, Nil.)			
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0.15			200,000	T1	a	(Loss) T6,530	Dec.	5-5-22	T0.08, 1919			
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.35	0.20		22) 750,000	T1	a	T9,745	Mar.	6-7-22	Interim T0.05, 1916-17 (Final, Nil)			
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.30			254) 750,000	T1	a	Loss) T20,482	Jan.	25-5-22	....			
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.90			12) 200,000	10s.	(a	T29,379						
							c	T6,095	Dec.	7-4-22	T0.50, 1919			
COTTONS, ETC.														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. ..	ord.	T	13	13	65) 1,000,000	T5	a	T8,522						
	8% cum. pref.	T	195		43) 10,000	T100	b	T1,400,000						
							c	T2,428,785	Dec.	23-2-22	Pref. 8% p.a. from Apr. 6 to Dec. 31, 1921..			
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	T	23			50,000	T10	a	T16,026						
							b	T120,000						
							c	T346,000	Dec.	7-3-22	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1921)..			
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld	ord.	T	7	7	60) 500,000	T3	a	T223,302						
	pref	T			3) 5,000	T100	b	T200,000						
							c	T1,800,000	Dec.	24-3-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	127			50,000	T50	(a	T213,312						
							c	T756,000	June	25-5-21	T20, 1920-21††			
INDUSTRIAL.														
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	ord.	£		24:7:6	24:10:0	66) 13,000,000	£1	a	£1,590,182						
	5% cum. pref.	£				4,500,000	£1	c	£3,645,007	Sept.		Final Ord. 5% (mkg. 24%, 1920-1) free of British Income Tax			
China Im. & Ex. Lum. er Co., Ld.	T	250				5,000	T100	a						
								b						
								c		Feb.	27-4-22	T8 and Bonus T25 1919-20		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H$	135	134			30,000	H$100	a	Nil					
								b	H$500,000					
								c	H$878,762	Dec.	29-3-22	H $5, 1921		
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H$	23½				400,000	H $7.50	a	H $100,618					
								c	H $1,050,201	Dec.	16-2-22	Final H $3 (mkg. H $3.50, 1921)		
Maatschappij, &c., In Langkat	T	4				250,000	Gs.10	a	(Loss) T376,837	Oct.	29-3-22	T0.50, 1918-19		
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	2½ (comb. T16)	3½ (comb. T	(comb. T		150,000	T5	a	T24,423					
								c	T376,000	Dec.	26-1-22	T0.30, 1919		
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld. ..	T	3½				250,000	T5	a	T16,479	Dec.	28-4-22	....		
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5			10) 6,000	T20	(a	T3,016						
							c	T70,000	Dec.	15-3-22	....			
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T				11) 25,000	T10	(a	T3,130						
							c	T30,000	Dec.	23-6-22	T1, 1921			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	35½	25		3) 24,000	T50	a	T7,284						
							b	T50,000						
							c	T864,128	Dec.	27-4-22	T2.50, 1921			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld	T	125	165		191) 50,000	$20	(a	T42,188						
							b	T160,000						
							c	T1,591,036	Dec.	30-3-22	Final 20s. (mkg. 40s., 1921) o Exchg. 3/3 (Interim at 2/7)			
STORES.														
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	7	5		210) 25,000	$10	(a	Loss) $25,454						
							b	$30,000						
							c	$333,043	Feb.	29-4-22	$7, 1917-18			
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	30			1,200	$25	(a	$12,282						
							c	$36,000	Dec.	26-5-22	$6, 1921			
S. Montrie & Co., Ld.	$	50			17) 10,000	$50	(a	$12,690						
							c	$206,000	Mar.	24-6-21	Final $3.50 & Bonus $2 (mkg. $8, 1920-21)			
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	15			150) 20,000	$20	(a	$18,456						
							c	$240,000	Feb.	29-5-22	$1.50, 1921-22			
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	90	93		1) 2,500	$100	(a	$15,070						
							b	$40,000						
							c	$270,000	Feb.	18-5-22	$10, 1921-22			
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	10½	10		181) 10,000	T10	(a	T2,461						
							c	T10,113	Oct.	23-12-21	T1 1920-21			
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld.	T	112	112			40,000	$10	(*						
London	£		£18½						Dec.		Fin. 16s. (Mkg. 40s. 1921) less I,T ("Coupon No. 19")			
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	34				5,000	T50	(a	T23,704					
								c	T165,267	Dec.	21-4-22	T5, 1921		
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3,000	T50			Apr.		T1.50, 1913-14		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T	63	62½		‡ 62) 40,000		T50	(a	T22,185					
								c	T70,000					
								e	T819,504	Mar.	30-5-22	T4 and Bonus T2, 1921-22		

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 72.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Gen. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
; Uncalled liability £5 per sh.
† " " £10 "
/ " " H $150 "
ℓ " " H $200 "
h " " H $ 80 "
w Working Account 1921
Working Account 1920
Working Account 1919
r Working Account 1919 and former years.

‖ Registered; or Bearer (Idem, "B").
¶ See also overleaf under "Companies' Notices, etc."

‡ Debentures Issues also.
‡‡ Contingent Liability T24,000, Preference Dividends 1920 and 1921. Subject to Bonus of 20% on Contributory Marine Premium.
§§ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions.

1—14,000 sh' units'd.
2—70,411 "
3—5,000 "
4—4,000 "
5—89,181 "
7—10,761 "
8—10,000 "
9—16,470 sh' units'd.
10—600 "
11—15,200 "
12—50,000 "
13—1,387 "
14— "
16—1,662 "
17—2,232 "
18— "
19—216,975 "
20—15,000 "
22—25,000 "
24—70,610 "
25—125,000 "
26— "
27—173,314 sh' units'd.
29—4,683 "
30—2,000 "
31—8,121 "
32—75,000 "
33—61,414 "
34— "
35—200 "
36—189,800 "
38— "
41— "
42—1,500 "
45—78,623 "
(Not to be issued for less than $50 ea.)
47—2,000 sh' units'd.
48—100,000 sh units'd.
50—5,178 "
54—117,340 "
56—89,000 "
56—634,856 "
57— "
59—100,850 "
60—290,000 "
61—138 (17-8-22).
62—401,065 "
63—75,765 "
64—600,000 "
65—200,000 "
66—1,884,355 "
67—66,067 "
68—16,052 "

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.

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